INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XVI NO 188. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 25 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
28 July	Kaisar-i-Hind	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi*		16,619
11 „	Macedonia		11,120
18 „	Maloja x		20,837
25 „	Malwa		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana*		16,568
8 „	Mantua		10,946
15 „	Naldera*		16,088
22 „	Ranpura		16,601
29 „	Razmak@		16,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 „	Razmak@		16,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x		20,847
17 „	Ranchi		16,650
24 „	Macedonia*		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura		16,601
8 „	Maloja x		20,837
15 „	Razmak		10,602
22 „	Malwa *		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera *		16,088
12 „	Rajputana		16,568
19 „	Mantua *		10,946
26 „	Ranchi		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x		16,572
9 „	Ranpura		16,601
16 „	Morea *		10,953
23 „	Razmak		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
23 „	Rajputana		16,568
30 „	Maloja x		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi		16,650
13 „	Ranpura		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 „	Naldera *		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
6 Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
4 Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
25th July	Homayun † ..	Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China
15th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	17th July	30th July
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15th Sept.	28th „
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru	23rd August

(For CHINA & JAPAN)

Suwa Maru	25th July
Fushimi Maru	8th August

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	21st August

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
25th July	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
27th „	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Aug.	Ellora ..	East and South Africa
15th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	192 .
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000)
payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort : : BOMBAY

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
Compared with others, its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES.
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES, Bombay.

Want extra money

Turn out-of-use articles around the house into cash by the use of a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Used but useful articles find a ready sale when advertised in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HUZUR SECRETARY, having experience of correspondence and drafting work. Graduate preferable. Apply stating terms and qualifications to HUZUR PERSONAL ASSISTANT, Dharampur. Address—"Sea View" Narayan Dabholker Road, Malbar Hill, Bombay.

A 30810

WANTED—TYPISTS, well experienced in Foreign and Inland correspondence. Those knowing shorthand preferred. Apply personally to BATLIBOI & CO., Forbes St., Fort., Bombay.

A 30793

1. Post ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (In charge of entire Electrical and Mechanical installations)

2. Salary upto 1,500/- according to qualifications. Free furnished accommodation.

Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of certificates, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered). to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Shri Rewai Maharaj Dev, ALWAR.

30766

LOANS.

2500 Loan without interest for ten years. Initial Investment Rupees Six. Concession enlistment till 29th. July. Loan granting date fixed 31st. July. 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay, 2.

R1072

FOR SALE.

READY FOR SALE—AFGHAN BADSHAH, the biography of his Majesty Amir Amanullah Khan, The King of Afghanistan, by Khan Mahd. Hussein Khan, Chief Director of Public Instruction Kabul. Price Rs. 2/8- postage Extra. Sh. Qaim Din, Banglow No. 307, Wanjawadi. Mahim, Bombay.

L R1066

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MOSQUITORID—Are you troubled by Mosquitoes at night? If so try "MOSQUITORID." Price 12 ans. per 2 ozs. bottle. Packing Postage Extra. Cash with order. Apply to:—U. R. MENDES, 521, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

T R1023

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1928.

NOTICE

PROTECTION OF MILK.

THE exposure of milk in open vessels renders it unfit for human food.

Dealers in milk are accordingly warned that after 1st September, 1928, any milk found in vessels not properly covered whether during its carriage through the Streets or in any other circumstances, will, under the powers conferred by Sections 415 and 416 of the Municipal Act, be destroyed.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

30809

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS, 1929.

The Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on the 13th of March, 1929. Private candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified and the examination-fee on or before the 13th of September, 1928.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.
Registrar.

Benares,
The 13th of July, 1928.

30761.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on Thursday, the 26th July 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Commerce House, Ballard Estate, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March 1928.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
FOR THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.,
ALLEN BROS & CO., (INDIA) LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1928.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th July to 11th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

30739

TENDERS.

SALE OF TEAK POLES, SOUTH MANGALORE DIVISION.

ABOUT 16,200 c. ft. of teak poles felled and stacked on the road side at Parappa will be sold by tender. Tenders to reach the Dt. Forest Officer, South Mangalore, Mangalore, by 25-8-1928. For further particulars apply to the DT. FOREST OFFICER, South Mangalore, MANGALORE.

K. T. MATTHEW,
For District Forest Officer,
South Mangalore.

20-7-28. 30808

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th day of August, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1928.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (3rd Bart.) as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company as notified in the Press, will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1928, to MONDAY, the 6th day of August 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM
& SONS, LTD.

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 21st July, 1928.

N.B.:—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1928, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) excepting SATURDAY when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on SATURDAY, the 21st July, 1928 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

30789

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testatement of GANESH NARAYAN PARADKAR, late of Roon, Taluka Rajapur, District Ratnagiri, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, a Clerk in the Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation). ..... Deceased.

(1) CHINTAMAN RAMCHANDRA KHANDKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a partner of the Indo British Trading Bureau of Bombay, residing at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) MAHADEV RAGHUNATH JOGLEKAR, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Thakurdwar Post Office, residing at Zaoba's Oart, Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors and Trustees named in the last Will and Testament of Ganesh Narayan Paradkar, the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 13th day of July, 1928.
Messrs. MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

30812

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 809 of 1926.

VASSONJI KALLIANJI OOKA. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHOY and ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements shops standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4813 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, New No. 3002, Old Survey No. 53 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3, 4|7055 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 525-526-527 and 528 of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Kaikhushru Mancherji Adenwalla, on or towards the West by the property of L. P. D'Souza and Sons and on or towards the North by the property known as Shashtri hall and on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3378 (1-2), 3378 (3), 3378 (3a), 3378 (4), 3378 (5) and Street Nos. 33-35-35A-35B-35C and 35D.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1928.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30608

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.
and
In the Matter of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LIMITED.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB. LIMITED ..... Petitioners

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 12 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that the Petitioners abovenamed have, this day, presented a petition to this Honourable Court for an Order for the confirmation by the Court of the alteration in Clause 3 (b) of the objects of the Company by addition therein after the words "other shows and exhibitions" of the words following, namely, "and, subject to such legislative restrictions as may from time to time be in force, to work and maintain totalisators" proposed to be effected by the Special Resolution of the Petitioners duly passed and confirmed as in the Petition mentioned AND for such Order as to this Honourable Court may seem fit.

And Notice is further given that the Honourable Mr. Justice Kenneth Mc I Kemp has directed that the said Petition shall be heard before him at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon on the 31st day of July, 1928, when any one interested in the Company whether as Member, creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Solicitor or Counsel for the purpose. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any person requiring the same by the Petitioner's Solicitors on payment of the proper charge for the same.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of July, 1928.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Petitioners Attorneys.

30811

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1103 of 1927.

Bai SHANI, wife of Tejmal Tulsiram ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
BHERULAL SITARAM .... Defendant.

To
BHERULAL SITARAM,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE NOTE that the Plaintiff has filed a Suit in the High Court to recover a sum of Rs. 6,309-1-0 with interest thereon at the rate of 7-3¼ annas per cent. per mensem from 25th May, 1927, till judgment costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment and you are hereby summoned to appear in his Court on the 5th day of September, 1928, in person or by an advocate and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

NANOOBHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

R1068

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Bai DIVALI, wife of Dulabh Laxmidas Khatri, of Bombay, Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, residing prior to her death at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai BHAWANI, wife of Pitamber Mohanlal, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vile Parle, in the Bombay Suburban District, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Charles Gordon Hill Fawcett, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 16th day of July, 1928.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

30807

SAKLATVALA Election Fund :

Opposition from "Official" Labourism, quiet slipping—out of supporters to join the men with money and jobs,—union of Reaction to win Battersea out of Indian representation,—all combine to make

Battersea the Vital Indian Issue in England.

Saklatvala's party is pressed for funds, and the special needs of the Battersea contest should be appreciated and met FROM INDIA. The fight is between Imperialism, open or Labour variety and Indian freedom; and Indian advocacy in Parliament.

Subscribe at once to a special fund started by Friends of the M. P. and which receives the approval and support of Tom Mann, J. Connell (author of the Red Flag), Bernard Houghton and other friends of India.

Cash Received and Fully Accounted for by ARTHUR FIELD, 28 Ilminster Gardens, BATTERSEA, London

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DRAWING ROOM SUITES, ALMYRAHS, SIDE-BOARDS, DINING TABLES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Apollo Street, opposite Imperial Bank of India (where the kit has been removed for sale from Kalyan) valuable household dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, such as dining tables, side-boards, reclining sofas, mirror and panel-doors almyrahs, chest of drawers, blackwood round tables, silver show and book-cases, marble-top and writing tables, iron and wooden bedsteads, arm and without arm-chairs, drawing room suites, meat safes, wall-pictures, one large size Radio, trunks, clock, rich carpets, teapoys, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT SQUATTERS' FEES IN THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED MARKET AT DADAR, NEAR THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY STATION.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), sell on the spot for a period from 3rd August, 1928, to 31st March, 1929, the right of collecting fees from squatters dealing in dry and fresh fish, vegetables, etc., sitting inside the newly constructed market at Dadar near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Market or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, OIL ENGINE, FURNITURE, ETC., LYING IN A TOBACCO FACTORY AT BANDRA, OPPOSITE DR. D'MONTE'S MEDICAL HALL NEAR TANK.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1101 of 1928 (The London Eastern and American Trading Co. vs. Ratanlal), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Factory at Bandra.

All the goods such as one lot of Turkish and Egyptian tobacco and cut-tobacco, loose cigarettes, a tobacco machine, oil engine, furniture such as writing tables, chairs, cupboards, "Godrej" safe on stand, etc., lying in shop at Bandra, carried on in the name and style of Khedival Tobacco Co. in separate lots or as a going concern.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the delivery of the goods to be taken on the next day and the above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
Super Social Production

"The NURSE"

Written by Mr. I. K. YAGNIK
Directed by Mr. BHAVNANI
Featuring
MISS SULOCHANA
Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE SCREEN'S LOVELIEST STAR

The story of a Countess stolen on her wedding day by her soldier boy.

Next Saturday:

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.
Daily 3 Shows—5-30, 8 & 10-30
Saturday and Sunday at 3 P.M.

2nd WEEK ! 2nd WEEK ! !

The Mightiest of all Spectacular thrills ! !

"BEN-HUR"

No picture in History has ever dared attempt the marvellously thrilling, glamorously beautiful scenes depicted in this remarkable masterpiece !

Also

CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDY.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s

BRAND NEW HISTORICAL FILM

Bajaji Nimbalkar
Bajaji Nimbalkar
Bajaji Nimbalkar

An Episode in Maratha History

is being screened
THROUGHOUT THE WEEK !

AT THE

NOVELTY CINEMA

Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

DON'T MISS TO SEE

This immortal Episode in Maratha History on the screen !

Apply for booking to the

HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM Co.
Balaji House, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 5-30 AND 9-30 P.M.

THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

PRESENTS

The Famous Musical Comedy

"MERCENARY MARY"

FROM THE LONDON

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

REX BEACH

has given the screen his most enthralling story of a gorgeous girl dazzled by the glamor of wealth and whirlwind romance in

THE AUCTION BLOCK

FEATURING

CHARLES RAY
AND
ELEANOR BOARDMAN

ALSO SHOWING
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

A PICTURE THAT STANDS ALONE!

CARL LAEMMLE'S

THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA

WITH
LON CHANEY
MARY PHILBIN
NORMAN KERRY

AND A CAST OF 5,000

Like some weird musician, it plays upon the fears, the sympathies, the passions of all who sit before it.

There is breath-taking romance and adventure, every inch of the way.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

A Comedy Drama with an Oriental Setting

LEATRICE JOY

IN

EVE'S LEAVES

A Story thoroughly human—
A Picture with a laugh in every scene
Come and see the amazing climax.
A Production de Luxe.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

A REGULAR TREAT
OF
INDIAN MUSIC
TWO CONCERTS
BY
MISS LAXMIBAI

THE DISTINGUISHED STAR OF BARODA STATE

See the Scholarly display of Indian Music.

On Saturday, 28th July, at 9-30 p.m. and Sunday, 29th July, at 5-30 p.m.

Admission Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-12, As. 9. including tax.

Booking commenced at the Theatre.

Great Appriciation of a Social Production
OF
THE ARYAN FILM CO.'S

"VAGABOND"
"VAGABOND"

Beautiful Social Production with interesting business

ALSO

BEAUTIFUL STAGE DANCE
BY
Miss SALMA

NOW ONLY FOR THREE DAYS COME AND SEE TO-NIGHT

TIME :— 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, GIRGAUM.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

RAIN IN TEXAS—PRICES DECLINED 20 POINTS—SHORT COVERING—MODERATE RALLY—FUTURES IRREGULAR 3 POINTS LOWER TO 1 POINT HIGHER.

New York, July 23.

The New York futures market registered a sharp decline 20 points with October 20.660 on reports of rains over droughty section of Texas. As a matter of this drought never assumed any serious condition had no bullish effect on prices, but operators are trying to make the most of any favourable crop news. There signs of trade becoming more interested at present level and as usual with advancing markets, this demand is likely to grow. The operators are still feeling shy of private crop reports which will be shortly issued. The Weekly Government report last week was a surprise as it was generally expected to be favourable, but when read with full details proved moderately bullish. Bears are inclined to cover at least of portion of their short interest at present level and with long interest pretty well liquidated, we will not be surprised to see sharp rally. The weevil menace is not heard at the moment, but may assume a sudden serious state as temperatures are mostly normal over the cotton belt. The market improved later under short covering and closed rather irregular at a decline of 3 points to a rise of 1 point. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points at 21.05c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 5 to 7 points with Spot prices 13 points lower at 20.76c.

We favour purchases at present level even if the prices should go temporarily lower.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

January highest 20.54 i.e. 5 points higher at 11-13 a.m. Lowest 20.30 i.e. 19 points lower at 10-17 a.m.

October highest 20.84 i.e. 4 points higher. Lowest 20.60 i.e. 20 points lower. z

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd instant as under:—

"Indicated relief of drought in West Texas and fears of bearish end month reports restraining buying. If weather continues favourable may ease further. With crop scare season approaching prefer conservative purchases scale down."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 23.

October	20.77 —.03
December	20.59 —.02
January	20.50 plus .01
March	20.45 —.01
May	20.30 —.03
Middling Spot	21.05 —.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 23.

July	20.38 —.05
October	20.16 —.07
Middling Spot	20.76 —.13

NEW YORK.

New York, July 23.

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	20.73
January	20.45
March	20.40
New York Noon Call—	
October	20.75
January	20.46
March	20.41
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
July	20.44
October	20.19
January	20.03

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 23-7-28, 1927-28 83,73,000, 1926-27 1,30,29,000.

Receipts Yesterday 23-7-28, 1927-28 3,000, 1926-27 5,000.

Exports to date 23-7-28, 1927-28 76,98,000, 1926 27 1,11,24,000.

Stock at Ports 20-7-28, 1927-28 6,94,000, 1926-27 9,93,000.

Stock Interior Towns 20-7-28, 1927-28 3,56,000, 1926-27 3,90,000.

Stock Liverpool 20-7-28, 1927-28 7,89,000, 1926-27 12,24,000.

Visible Supply 20-7-28, 1927-28 24,48,000, 1926-27 35,51,000.

Quantity in Sight 20-7-28, 1927-28 1,42,38,000, 1926-27 1,91,23,000

NEW YORK ORACLE'S FORECAST

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES TO RISE

FINAL BOTTOM TOUCHED.

New York, July 23.

"The recent decline was mostly long liquidation by public and profesional selling. Expect quick rally to follow. Consider market final bottom. Buy at market rate. Do not wait for reaction. The market is getting in position for a big rally."

LIVERPOOL

LONG LIQUIDATION FOLLOWED BY TRADE FIXING CALL SALES AND SHORT COVERING—FUTURES 4 TO 3 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, July 23.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 points but prices declined owing to long liquidation influenced by favourable weather reports. At the decline trade fixed called sales and short covered which easily wiped out the weakness and prices closed steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points to 11.50d. per lb. and sales totalled to 5,000 bales.

Empire futures closed steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points while Egyptian futures improved 5 to 6 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Light to moderate rainfall Georgia Central belt and Western belt.

(2) Long liquidation followed by trade fixing call sales. Short covering. Weather Map: Rains in the Central belt and North-West Texas.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) "Weather reports generally favourable but we still favour the bull side."

(2) "New York cables trade buying more freely at decline."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 23rd instant 10-50 a.m:

Weather continues favourable. Some rain in West Texas.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. hav ereceived the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Weather reports generally favourable, but we still favour the Bull side."

(2) "New York cables trade buying more freely at decline."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.—"Light to moderate rains Georgia, Central Belt, West Belt. Entire Belt partly cloudy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 23.

	Opening	Closing
July	11.05	11.08 plus .04
August		11.03 plus .04
September		10.97 plus .04
October	10.85	10.89 plus .04
November		10.79 plus .03
December		10.78 plus .03
January	10.75	10.79 plus .04
February		10.79 plus .04
March	10.75	10.79 plus .04
April		10.79 plus .04
May	10.75	10.79 plus .04
June		10.75 plus .04
July		10.72 plus .04
Middling Spot		11.50 —.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 23.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 23.

Seinde Fully Good	8.10
Seinde Fine	8.35
Seinde Superfine	8.60
Bengal Good	7.85
Bengal Fully Good	8.10
Bengal Fine	8.35
Oomra Good	8.40
Oomra Fully Good	8.70
Oomra Fine	9.00
Broach Fully Good	9.55
Broach Fine	9.80
Broach Superfine	10.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 23.

July	18.15 plus .05
August	18.15 plus .05
September	18.50 plus .05
October	18.70 plus .05
November	18.65 plus .05
December	18.78 plus .05
January	18.71 plus .05
February	18.71 plus .05
March	18.83 plus .06
April	18.83 plus .06
May	18.84 plus .06
June	18.84 plus .06
July	18.84 plus .06
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	18.90 ——

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 23.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
27/9 Aug Delivery Sellers.
27/10-1/2 Sept-Dec Delivery Paid and Sellers.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

NERVOUS LONG LIQUIDATION—EASIER LIVERPOOL—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, July 24.

Following a small decline in New York futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 400/8 for Broach A.M. improved to Rs. 401. At this level there was some liquidation and Liverpool cables being easy at a decline of 4 points, rate at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.A.	..	377	8 0
Broach A.M.	..	397	8 0
Oomra July	..	360	0 0
Oomra D.J.	..	367	0 0
Bengal July	..	304	0 0
Bengal D.J.	..	323	0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.

July 240.70 plus 1.50.
October 242.90 plus 1.60.
January 242.80 plus 1.90.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 24.

The forward market opened for Broach A.-M. delivery at Rs. 399- and after improving to Rs. 399/4 declined in sympathy with liquidation of July contracts. The Differences widened considerably and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A.	375	12	0
Broach A.-M.	398	4	0
Oomra July	357	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	367	8	0
Bengal July	304	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	324	8	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	335	..
Bengal Fine	330	320
Bengal F.G.	325	315
Sindh-Punjab Fine	330	320
Sindh Punjab F.G.	325	315
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	380	370
Nagpur Fine	380	370
Yeotmal Fine	375	365
Arvi Fine	375	365
Amraoti Fine	365	335
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	360	340
Mulkapur Fine	350	325
Khandesh Fine	335	315
Muthia Fine	..	310
Muthia F.G.	..	..
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	345/50	315
Purna F.G.G.S.	325/35	315
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	..	320
Indore-Ujjain Fine	345/50	315
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340/45	..
Surat Fine	440	..
Broach Fine	390	..
Broach F.G.	400	..
Westerns M.G.	365	..
Cambodia	455	..
Miraj-Sangli	385	..
Compta Good	395	..
Dhollera	..	..
Kadi-Viramgam	..	..

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	103	305,950	314,083
Central India	36	298,089	306,146
Barsi and Nagar	87	318,432	202,750
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	118,290	68,913
Berar	142	727,203	571,412
Central Provinces	..	307,080	228,926
Total Oomras	368	2,075,044	1,692,230
Dholera	7,093	370,243	208,680
N.-W. Provinces	..	64,757	58,271
Rajputana	..	55,140	60,503
Sind-Punjab	..	136,680	116,781
Broach	..	269,198	238,617
Coompta and Dharwar	99	140,644	133,354
Westerns-Northerns	390	50,872	69,109
Cocoanada	..	7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	54	35,502	39,232
Persian	..	5,154	4,586
American	..	102,573	364,438
Egyptian and African	7	72,209	84,930
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	7	275	678
Total	8,011	3,380,298	3,071,786

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 19th July.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,150	747,677	371,429
Japan & China	5,017	1,229,882	1,443,171
Coast Ports	..	26,343	23,489
Up-country by Rail	..	92,834	145,281
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China, and Japan		47,570	7,375
Total	6,167	2,144,306	1,990,745

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association, Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, July 24.

London Ready	27	7	0
London Forward	27	7	0
America Cent	60	0	0
China Opening	2	8	8
China Closing	2	8	8
Ready	63	0	0

	O.	H.	L.	N.
1 Sawan	62/8	62/12	62/6	62/12
Tejimundi	0/11.			
2 Sawan	62/1	62/11	62/8	62/11
Tejimandi	1/5.			

GOLD.

Ready	21	7	9
1 Sawan	21	8	3
2 Sawan	21	8	0
National City	21	9	0
N. Manordass	21	8	6
N. Motilal	21	7	9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 24.

Wheat	7,684 cwts.
Linseed	4,227 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	723 „
Gingellyseeds	182 „
Poppyseed	42 „
Groundnuts	1,844 „
Castorseed	6,521 „
Rice	1,146 „
Myrabollams	581 „
Cottonseed	21,864 „
Mowraseed	3,973 „
Gram	1,997 „
Joowar	6,458 „
Barley	844 „
Bajree	939 „
Coal	1,877 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 24.

Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 51/-, Lowest Rs. 50/12/6, Closing Rs. 50/14/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 49/10, Highest Rs. 49/10/6, Lowest Rs. 49/7/6, Closing Rs. 49/8/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 4/9/6, Closing Rs. 4/9/7-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 56/14, Lowest Rs. 56/12, Closing Rs. 56/14.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar, July 22.

Wheat Ready 4/8, 4/13.
Wheat Assuj 4/12/9.
Gram Ready 3/14, 4/-.
Gram Bhadon 4/1/6.
Gram Assuj 4/3.
Barley Ready 3/3/6.
Barley Assuj 3/6.
Rapeseed Bhadon 7/10.
Cottonseeds Magher 3/9.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 24.

Bengal 324 D.-J.
Bengal 304 July.
Broach 398 A.-M.
Broach 378 J.-A.
Umra 366 D.-J.
Umra 359 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	320	313	306	298
S. P.	318	311	304	296
Rajputana	320	313	306	298
Broach	395	390	380	373
S. D.	390	385	378	371
P. A.	403	398	391	383
K. V.	386	381	376	369
Dholera	383	378	373	366
Kalajin	381	378	373	366
Cutch	..	386	381	374
Surat	440	435	430	425
Rajpipla	436	431	426	421
Navsari	460	455	450	445
Umra No. 3	375	368	361	351
C. P. No. 1	397	390	383	373
C. P. No. 2	386	379	372	362
Khandesh	..	354	344	334
Muthia	..	..	314	304
Southern	..	..	382	377
Comptah	..	..	..	397

Southern	..	370	363
Comptah	387	377	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 24.

100 Japan T. & Co., Sindh-American 390.
100 Forbes & Co., Bengal 306.
100 Volkart Bros., Bengal, 305.
100 A. Damodar, Khanna, 305.
100 Toyomankwa, Nagar, 303.
100 Toyomankwa, Khandesh, 303.
100 Toyomankwa, Kalajin, 358.
100 G. G. Kesha, Sanavad, 305.
100 Etal India & Co., Dibai, 311-1/2.
300 Ozobarin & Co., Shegaon, 318.
100 Ozobarin & Co., Akola, 321.
100 Nissoo & Co., Anjar, 373-1/2.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

BARDOLI SCARES BULL OPERATORS

GENERAL DECLINE IN VALUES

Bombay, July 24.

The sea-saw state of prices was disturbed to-day Bardoli developments. Many bull operators who were anticipating higher prices, preferred to unload their holdings causing a moderate decline in the values of shares. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 892/8 and after declining to 887/8 closed at 888/12. Fazal opened easy at 862/8 and declined to Rs. 860. Pearls opened at Rs. 562/8 and declined to Rs. 561/4 but closed at Rs. 562/8, Nagpur, Swadesh, Kohinoor and New Great were easy. Tata Steel shares opened steady with Rs. 286/4 Defds. and Rs. 77/12 Ordinary but prices declined to Rs. 282/8 and 77 respectively. There was slight inquiry which rallied prices somewhat. Bombay Burma, Tata Hydros, Cements, Scindia and Bombay Steams were easy at the close.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, July 24.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	382 8 0
50	Apollo	6 14 0
500	Bombay Cotton	300 0 0
2200	Bombaby Dyeing	888 12 0
200	Fazulbhoy	860 0 0
259	Century	410 0 0
100	Colaba Land	131 4 0
500	Central India Pref	486 4 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	157 8 0
250	Currim	190 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	580 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	96 4 0
10	E. D. Sassoon	0 12 6
100	Elphinstone	13 12 0
50	Finlay	125 0 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	20 0 0
100	Gokak	125 0 0
100	Indian Bleaching	241 4 0
25	Central India	508 12 0
100	Indore Malwa	382 8 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kastoorchand	16 12 0
100	Khatau	95 0 0
100	Kohinoor	242 8 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1735 0 0
100	Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100	Madhowji	75 0 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	80 0 0
100	Morarji	1600 0 0
200	New Great	258 12 0
100	New City	120 0 0
200	Pearls	562 8 0
250	Simplex	123 12 0
100	Sholapur	6600 0 0
50	Swan	126 4 0
250	Swadeshi	481 4 0
500	Tata Mill	60 0 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2715 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X.D.	1461 4 0
50	India	95 8 0
£5	Eastern	93 8 0
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	922 8 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen Prov. Rly. x.d.	101 8 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	722 8 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	717 8 0
100	Alcock	378 12 0
125	B. Burma	783 12 0
125	B. Burma No. 1	286 4 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	291 4 0
50	Bombay Telephone X.D.	54 4 0
10	Bundi Cement	24 10 0
100	Indian Cement	367 8 0
100	United Cement	101 12 0
10	Central India Mining	15 6 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4. 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary	265 0 0
100	Katni Deferred	960 0 0
25	New India Insur.	21 6 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16 8 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	88 4 0
10	Shivrajpur	32 0 0
15	Scindia Steam	15 0 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	283 12 0
990	Tata Iron Deferred	283 12 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 8 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92 8 0
100	Tata Hydro	1088 12 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	523 12 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0
	Tata Iron Ordy.	77 8 0

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China bought heavily. India was a buyer at lower rate. Market depends upon China.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 24.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75/3.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/4.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/5/6.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/6.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101/2.

Forward Rates.—2nd August sett

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/3/0, 1945-55 Rs. 106/5/6.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 24.

3 months discounts 4-1/32 per cent.

6 months discounts 4-1/4 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 2-3/4 per cent.

One month 3 per cent.

Three months 3 per cent.

Six months 3-1-2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 24.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5-27/32, D. D. 1/5-7/8.

London—

Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 cash.

Banks Selling D. D. 1/5-29/32.

Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 July-Aug.

Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-29/32 Sept.

Banks Buying T. T. 1/5-29/32.

Banks Buying D. D. 1/5-15/16.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-5/32 July-Aug

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-3/16 Sept.

New York—

B. C. T T 277.

Banks Selling T T 276-1/2.

Banks Buying T T 275-1/2.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1/2.

Paris—

Banks Selling D.D. 922.

Banks Buying D. D. 934

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

Japan—

Banks Selling T T 126-1/4.

Banks Buying 60 Days 123-1/4.

Hongkong—

Banks Selling D D 139-3/4.

Shanghai—

Banks Selling D D 183-1/2.

Singapore—

Banks Selling D D 156

Java—

Banks Selling D D 90-1/4.

CROSS RATES:—

New York-London 4.86 1/16 23rd inst.

Shanghai-London 2/8-1/2 24th inst.

London-Japan 1/10 7/16 23rd inst.

London-Paris 124.15 23rd inst.

London-Belgium 34.90 23rd inst.

London-Switzerland 25.25 23rd inst.

London-Italy 92.85 23rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-4-10-1/2 23rd inst., £4 4-10-1/2 21st inst.

Silver London Ready 27 7/16 23rd inst., 27-1/8 21st inst.

Silver London Forward 27 9/16 23rd inst., 27-1/8 21st inst.

Silver New York Ready 60 1/16 23rd inst., 59-1/8 21st inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 1/32 per cent. 23rd inst., 4 1/32 per cent. 21st inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent. 23rd. inst., 4-1/4 per cent. 21st inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent.

3 mos. 2-1/2 per cent.

6 mos. 3-1/2 per cent.

12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 24.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous in Rajputana and the Punjab and has extended in the central parts of the country and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces. Central India West, the Central Provinces West, Rajputana, the Konkan and the Madras Coast North, and local in the Central Provinces East, the Punjab, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Malabar. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in Baluchistan, Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab, where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab and Rajputana, and drier in most of Madras South-east. Temperatures were below normal in the east Punjab and the Madras Coast North. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 113 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase in the Central Provinces and Gujarat.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches.
Allahabad	1.92
Jhansi	0.16
Delhi	0.39
Hissar	0.55
Lahore	2.84
Rawalpindi	1.55
Bikaner	2.24
Jodhpur	0.26
Jaipur	0.20
Ajmer	0.81
Kotah	1.53
Mount Abu	6.25
Deesa	0.39
Dwarka	0.70
Rajkot	0.07
Veraval	0.02
Surat	0.21
Bhavnagar	0.08
Ahmedabad	0.66
Neemuch	0.52
Indore	0.34
Khandwa	0.20
Hoshangabad	0.19
Saugoa	0.18
Jubbulpore	0.03
Ratnagiri	0.48
Marmugao	0.79
Karwar	0.28
Poona	0.18
Sholapur	0.03
Bijapur	0.04
Belgaum	1.37
Hyderabad	0.19
Mangalore	0.18
Calicut	0.09
Bellary	0.01
Masulipatam	0.21
Cocanada	0.63

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Observatory 0.58 inch.

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 56.69 inches (17.53 inches above normal).

St. George's Hospital 0.78 inch.

J. J. Hospital 0.60 inch.

Maximum temperature 86 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 75 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS, 23RD JULY 1928.

(Received too late for publication in yesterday's report).

Station.	Since last telegram. In. cts.
Dohad	0 45
Godhra	0 59
Nandurbar	0 68
Dharwar	1 11
Station.	Total 1st June to date. In. cts.
Dohad	8 17
Godhra	20 68
Nandurbar	5 21
Dharwar	6 68
Station.	Annual normal. In. cts.
Dohad	28 89
Godhra	40 25
Nandurbar	22 61
Dharwar	32 65

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Monday, the 23rd of July 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Yesterday's depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal has remained practically stationary. It has intensified since yesterday and is likely to travel westwards. The monsoon has strengthened in Burma, Assam, north Bengal and the Central Provinces. Heavy rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of the Simla Kumaon hills. The Arabian Sea current has been weak in the Deccan.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain in south Burma and an increase in south Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and an extension in the central parts of the country and the Deccan.

Burma.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma: Tavoy has had 5.5", Amherst 2.8", Diamond Island 3.2", Bassein 1.9", Kyaukpyu 2.4", Lashi 1.8", Toungoo 1.6", Mergui 0.9", Bhamo 0.5" and Maymyo 0.5". Skies are heavily clouded.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa and local in Assam, Bengal and Bihar, while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur; Dhubri has had 3.8", Sibsagar 1.5", Shillong 0.8", Dinajpur 3.2", Jalpaiguri 2.3", Cuttack 0.8", Balasore 0.5", Darbhanga 0.3" and Chaibasa 0.2" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in south Bengal. Maximum temperature was above normal in Assam and Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the Central Provinces East and local rain in the west Central Provinces with a few falls in the United Provinces West; Roorkee reports 6.2", Mussooree 2.8", Dehra Dun 2.9", Meerut 1.1", Jagdalpur 3.7", Raipur 1.4", Pachmarhi 0.7" and Nagpur 0.5". Skies are heavily clouded in west Central India, moderately to heavily clouded in the Central Provinces and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in the United Provinces. Maximum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces and Central India East; the minimum was higher than usual in the east United Provinces. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 103 deg. recorded at Agra.

Northwest India.—Rainfall has been local in the Punjab East and North and Gujarat, while a few falls have occurred in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana East; Ambala reports 4.2", Hissar 0.5", Kotah 1.1", Ahmedabad 2.1", Mount Abu 0.8", Dwarka 0.8", Deesa 0.7". Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Baluchistan, upper Sind and the North-West Frontier Province, heavily clouded in the southeast Punjab, east Rajputana, south Gujarat and lower Sind, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the southeast Punjab, and locally in excess in Gujarat. Maximum temperature was above normal in Sind and Rajputana; the minimum was higher than usual in the North-West Frontier Province and west Rajputana. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 109 deg. recorded at Dalbandin, Jacobabad and Hyderabad (Sind).

The Peninsula.—There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Coast North, and local rain in the Bombay Deccan and Coorg, with a few falls in South Hyderabad; Karwar has had 0.7", Bombay 0.6", Belgaum 0.6", Hanamkonda 0.5", Mercara 0.3", Calingapatam 1.1" and Masulipatam 0.4". Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in the north Madras coast, and locally in defect in Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Madras Coast North.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 24.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 24-7-28, Colaba Point 0.58 inch, Fort 0.78 inch, J. J. Hospital 0.60 inch.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 56.69 inches, Fort 69.43 inches, J. J. Hospital 54.72 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 47.14 inches, Fort 55.27 inches, J. J. Hospital 45.51 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 32.70 inches, Fort 43.80 inches, J. J. Hospital 40.34 inches.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24th July 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.673 inches (.002 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .658 inches (.041 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.045.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees (1.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.2 degrees (0.9 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 25 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 210 miles.

Velocity of mahimum gust of wind during 24 hours 43 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.58 inch.

Total rainfall during the month 28.98 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.70 inches.

Weather remarks:—Squally.

AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

MOST CRITICAL MONTH AHEAD

PRESENCE OF BOLL-WEEVIL MENACE

Messrs Langley & Co. in their weekly Cotton Market Report issued on the 23rd Inst. state in the following lines that purchases of Cotton are advisable.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Octr.	Jany.	March.
14-7-28:	21.67	21.33	21.26
21-7-28:	20.80	20.49	20.46.
	—.87	—.84	—.80

Americans:—Net over the week, values in New York are lower by just over 3/4 Cent and, as is not unusual in such circumstances, the market is flooded with bear cables.

The acreage, it is true, is very large. Tha weather is better and crop conditions, we are given to understand, are much improved. After accepting these facts let it be remembered that the market "never discounts a factor twice," and the aforementioned features having been well and truly broadcast a little time is well spent in assessing the possibilities of the future in the light of fresh interests which might arise.

To get the present position in true perspective it is necessary to look back a little and to remember that by May 1st the price level for new crops was carried upto 21½ Cents on excessive rains during April necessitating replanting on a large scale. It was said that replanting had been necessary over a larger area than for many years. So extensive was the replanting that there were cables advising a shortage of seed. Ignoring the latter statement as an excess of bull exuberance, one can nevertheless state that the crop quite definitely had a bad start and a late start. During May the weather improved but as the crop was only just in the ground it is not unreasonable to suppose that by no means full benefit was derived from the improved conditions. A wet June followed and at the end of the month private condition reports were low—in one case the lowest for 25 years. Again ignoring the latter statement as a probable exaggeration, in answer to cable enquiries our Agents both in Liverpool and America, asserted quite definitely that there had been none of the usual June improvement in conditions. Meanwhile the price level for Octobers had been carried to 22 3/4 cents, and it was stated that only liquidation at the near approach of a Bureau publication prevented a still further advance. Then came the acreage figure, 6 per cent. greater than the market was said to be discounting. Helped by better weather, particularly in Texas, and improved crop conditions, sentiment turned and drastic liquidation has now reduced the price level to 20 3/4 Cents for Octobers and under, 20½ Cents for more distant positions. In other words, the whole of the June advance and about a Cent of the April advance have been eliminated. Is it reasonable to suppose that a universally admitted bad start and an equally universally admitted bad June should, in the third week of July be set at nought by an acreage figure larger than expected and three weeks of better weather (during which by the way there have been fairly regular rains in the Eastern Belt)? When, in addition, one remembers that the market is now well liquidated, if not actually a little oversold, the danger of the short side needs no further emphasis.

It is impossible to say what the eventual crop might be. One is apt to forget that the Government have not yet published their first estimate of probable outturn. Meanwhile August, one of the most critical months in the whole year for a late crop is ahead, and our Dallas correspondents, who after all are in the middle of the Cotton Belt, persist in their assertion that the boll—weevil as a menace is definitely present.

The stock in New York on the 21st instant was 74,000 bales and the world's visible supply of American cotton 2,448,000 bales.

We advise purchases.

BOMBAY:—Net over the week, the Broach quotations are lower by about Rs.12

Towards the end of the week very heavy liquidation followed the continued weakness in Americans and, for the time being, selling appears to be about exhausted. In spite of stocks still being around the 12 lac mark and fresh enquiry very small, recent liquidation has increased the possibility of the market following to the full extent any re-covery in America, and we favour purchases.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 23.

Silver—China and India bought. Offerings small. Market is steady.

Spot	27-7/16
Forward	27-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 23.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-10 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 23.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 1/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 1/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4 per ent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, July 24.

9-30 a.m.

Messrs. T. Smith and Co. have received the following cable to-day:—

"Light rains East Belt. Vicksburg (Mississippi) Shreveport (Louisiana) and East Texas."

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 23.

T T Berlin on London	20.36-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	92.84
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.19
T T London on Prague	164.06

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 23.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £22-1/8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140-1/2.

P and O Banking Corporation £9-1/2.

National Bank £54-3/4.

Eastern Bank £7-1/8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £90-3/8.

Conversion Loan £78.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £101-3/4.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £56.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1/2.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1/2.

Consols £55-3/4.

War Loan 5 per cent £102.

Victory Bonds 3 per cent £94-3/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 23.

Demand Bills 435.75

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 23.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb. Cargoes—
48/3 Aug Shipment Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargoes—
47/9 Aug Shipment Sellers.

Wheat South Australian—
49/9 July-Aug Shipment Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi—
48/9 July-Aug Shipment Value.

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 23.

Bales

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 3000

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil

Day's Exports to the Continent 1000

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

Jan-Mar per ewt 12/9 Sellers

Oct-Dec per ewt 12/7-1/2 Sellers

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—

Oct-Dec per ewt 12/8 Sellers

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—

Oct-Dec per ewt 12/8-3/4 Sellers

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 23.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)

Spot 16-9/16

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard lb.

Spot 0/9-9/16 Sellers

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,

Central Bank Building,

Esplanade Road,

General Manager R. J. DUFF.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana v. Warwicks—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 26.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League—Cheshires v. R. A.—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 27.

Harwood League—H. B. R. A. v. Derby Club—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League—Y. M. C. A. v. G. I. P. Ry.—Oval, 5-30 p.m.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling):—

Sterling purchased in India. Total Remittance from 1st April 1928 to 21st July 1928; 8,775,000. Total 8,775,000.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The Second Quarterly Ordinary General Meeting of the above Chamber will be held in the Office of this Chamber at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday, (the 28th instant).

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) the 25th at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Homayun" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 25th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tacona Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox Attacks 4; Death 1.

Cholera Attack 1; Death nil.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 68.

Total Mortality this day last year 86.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Thursday, (26th instant), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Miss J. Jhirad will deliver a lecture on "Various Aspects of Child-welfare Movement."

THE "CINEMA".

We understand that a monthly magazine called the "Cinema" exclusively devoted to the interest of Indian film industry is to be published from Lahore at the end of this month. The Magazine will stand for the uplift of the Indian Film Industry and its policy would be Nationalist. It will contain 40 pages of reading matter discussing questions pertaining to film industry and connected subjects. 8 pages of photos printed on art paper will be added to the magazine.

LATE PRINCIPAL LAD.

The past students of the late Principal Lad, of the Gokhale Education Society held a meeting on 15th instant in the Parel High School Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. A. P. Palane and have formed a committee with Mr. S. Kamalakar as Chairman and Messrs. V. B. Dongre and G. V. Karkhade as Hon. Joint Secretaries to make the necessary collections to raise a memorial. All students and admirers of late Principal are requested to help the committee in their work.

Correspondence should be made to the following address:—V B. Dongre, Esq., 28 Ali Mansion, Lalbag, Bombay.

VILLAGE UPLIFT

(Continued from page 6).

in a spirit of service, and whose efforts were redoubled by the ungrudging help he received from his own wife and his subordinates. But we do feel that a perusal of his book by his fellow officers in other districts may help to bring about a change in their angle of vision, at any rate of many of them. We, therefore, recommend all the Provincial Governments to make a present of the book to the civilian officers under them. Though it may not bring about a spirit of social service in every one of them, it may, at any rate, turn their heart from a spirit of contempt, if not of hatred, brought about by reading Miss Mayo's "Mother India" to one of sympathy for the vast masses of people placed under their care.

ALL OVER "A BUTTERFLY"

ALLEGED INSULT AND ABETMENT OF ASSAULT

Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court on Tuesday converted the notices issued against Jehangir Cursetji Vacha, the head shroff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and a watchman of the same Bank. into summonses on charges of insult and abetment of assault preferred against them by Erachshaw S. Shroff, an Ex-Inspector in the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd.

STORY OF THE CASE.

Mr. Kotaskar. Counsel for the complainant in support of the application that the notices might be converted into summonses said that the complainant's wife, a young girl who was not still out of her teens some how or other fell into the clutches of a class of people, the respondent being one among them. The girl being rather of a "butterfly" temparament it was not difficult for the respondent to ensnare her. Some time back when the complainant was in some financial difficulties the respondent advanced him a few hundred rupees evidently with ulterior motives. Something had been going on between the wife and some other people behind the complainant's back and this suspicion ultimately culminated in filing a case of adultery against the respondent in the Bandra Court. The accused was convicted in the Bandra Court but on an appeal the conviction was squashed on some technical grounds.

TO CATCH THE "BUTTERLY".

Thereupon the complainant kept a strict watch on the movements of his wife and one day he saw her going along Churchgate Street and entering the accused's office by the back door. He followed her and found the respondent reclining familiarly against his wife. There was a row between them when the first respondent asked the second (watchman) to drive him out of the room. The latter was doing so when a European assistant of the Bank interfered and took him to his room. Complainant related the whole story to him, who advised him to go to court.

DEFENCE CASE.

Mr. Godinho for the respondents submitted that the facts were that the complainant followed his wife to the Bank. The accused did not know the presence of the lady until she actually entered the premises. According to the complainant's own admission he appeared on the scene suddenly at a time that the accused even did not suspect that he would be there. Counsel submitted there was intention of insult on the part of the accused. In order that the charge might fall within the section, there should be intention to insult on the part of the respondent.

Further on the face of the order made by Mr. Dastur in the original case the prosecution could not be revived. The accused was discharged as the complainant did not want to lead evidence and counsel submitted the present application for revival was made simply with a view to harass his client.

Magistrate: But on the first occasion the complainant was in fact cornered as his pleader was not there.

Counsel: The complainant was there and he could have proceeded with the case.

Magistrate: I do not see why a man should be deprived of the legal assistance to which he is entitled.

Proceeding Mr. Godinho said that on May 3 last the complainant withdrew the case. On May 6 the first respondent applied for the execution of a decreee which he had obtained against the complainant. The complainant got wind of this and filed an insolvency petition on May 10 and two days later the present complaint was revived with a view, counsel held, to harass his client.

His Worship ordered notices to be converted into summonses.

"PACIFICATION" OF MORROCO

FRANCE'S WARLIKE PREPARATIONS

Intervening in the debate of the War Ministry's budget in connection with the increase of credits for Moraccan troops, M. Renandel (Socialist) declared before the Finance Commission that "The Government makes us believe that the pacification of Morocco is complete. Now we hear talks about manoeuvres that very much resemble military operations. We must know the whole truth." M. Bonilloux-Lafont, reporter of the War budget replied that the credits concerned only the promotion of soldiers and that military effectives were less now than in 1926 or 1927.

"But pressed by M. Renandel, he admitted at last that effectives have been increased for 'police operations in the middle Atlas.'"

M. Painleve, War Minister, is to be summoned before the Commission to explain what is happening in Morocco.—"Populaire."

OVER 5,000 CHILDREN FED.

TUESDAY'S RELIEF DISTRIBUTION

The rather poor response to the helping hand extended by the Mayor's Children's Relief Committee on the day of the commencement of its operations was unaccountable. But the number of children who took advantage of the relief on Tuesday showed beyond doubt that the misery and starvation in the mill-area are really of a grave nature. Over 5,000 children availed themselves of the relief offered by the Committee, and Worli recorded the largest number. The following is the number of children who took advantage of the relief at the various centres:—

Worli	1662
Poibavdi	748
Victoria Gardens	1165
Foras Road	587
Chinch Pokli	1004
Total	5166

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 39,387 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

Previously announced Rs. 39,387; An Humble Donor Rs. 500; Mr. James W. Mackison Rs. 100; Sir Phiroze Sethna Rs. 250; Messrs. Vishram Narsi and Bros. Rs. 101; A Poor Sympathiser Rs. 100; Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co. Rs. 100. Total Rs. 40,538.

DUTY OF POLICE OFFICERS

DEFENCE COUNSEL ADDRESSES COURT

JUDGMENT IN NIMBKAR CASE RESERVED

The case in which Mr. R. S. Nimbkar stands charged with assaulting S. Y. Samant, a police head constable writer attached to the Bhoiwada police station, in the discharge of his duties on July 4, came up for further hearing before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court on Tuesday.

The prosecution as well as the defence evidence having been concluded at the previous hearing, Mr. Gadkari, defence counsel addressed the court. He submitted that the meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Union held on July 4 was a private one and as such His Worship had to decide whether the complainant Smant was there in the discharge of his duties as public servant or not. Counsel contended the complaiant was not there in the discharge of his duties and prayed His Worship that while the rights of the police should certainly be upheld, the privileges of the public and the protection due to it should not be overlooked.

DUTY OF POLICE OFFICERS DEFINED.

The next point the court should consider was whether Inspector Klein was justified in sending the complainant to the meeting. Inspector Klein had admitted in his evidence that he had seen the circular of the meeting which clearly stated that the meeting was an extraordinary meeting of the members. As such, counsel contended he was not justified in sending the complainant to the meeting Further Counsel said that Section 32 clause 2 of the Police Act which was quoted in support of Inspector Klein's action which read "It shall be the duty of a police officer to the best of his ability to obtain intelligence concerning the commission of a cognizible offence or designs of such offence etc" did not empower the officer to do as he did because he did not know that a cognisable offence was going to be committed Counsel from all this came to the conclusion that Inspector Klein had no authority to send complainant to the meeting and that the police in doing this had acted in a "high-handed manner."

Coming the actual incident of alleged assault, Counsel submitted the evidence of Sahasrabudhe was the most relevant. Here Counsel pointed out the statement made by Sahasrabudhe in the "Bombay Chronicle" of July 9 which contained nothing about the assault. This supported the defence contention that the complainant was not at all assaulted by the accused. Even in his evidence before the court Sahasrabudhe had only deposed that he saw "the accused catching hold of the complainant by the hand" which was a trivial act and could certainly not come under the perview of Section 353 with which the accused was charged.

AN UNHEARD OF PROCEDURE.

Counsel then expressed surprise that the first information of the complainant was not recorded on the day of the incident by Inspector Klein. He had never heard of such a procedure before. On all these grounds Counsel submitted that prosectuion case was not proved and therefore the accused should be acquitted.

On the Magistrate's pointing out that the alleged assault took place in the Social Service League office, Counsel said the complainant was there without authority. The accused, counsel held, was entitled to ask him to go away on the ground of causing annoyance to the meeting.

Mr. Barodia, police prosecutor, contended the accused was in the S.S. L. Office under orders from his superior officers and was therefore discharging public duties.

Judgment was reserved till Tuesday July 31.

BROTHER LETTER TO A BROTHER

(Continued from page 6.)

ly. Ours must be an open propaganda for

"Nehan kai mand an raze kazo sazand mahfilha."

(When could a secret, that constituted the basis of societies, remain a secret?)

Then why pry into our past? Besides your "little Mary" would burst if you didn't disclose anything told you in secret. You can't and you don't want to keep a secret. It is "physically impossible." Then why all this meddling with my letter to you from Aden?

Well, let the C. I. D. know that I have just come to the G. P. O. to write and post this letter after the ordinary time-limit because I was lunching with that terrible (!) Bolshevik Saklatvala in the House of Commons and sitting on the famous House of Commons terrace while the others were having tea in which the Doctor wouldn't allow me to join them. There were heaps of Communists in Room E where we lunched and afterwards heaps more of the Left wing of the I. L. P'eers (!) and when we left we saw not only Wedgwood and "Ramji" MacDonald but also Winterton entertaining H. H. the Maharani Gaekwar. Yesterday I was with Her Highness in the Hyde Park Hotel without ceasing to be a Republican and to-day I was with "Sak" without becoming a Bolshevik. I preached Islam's Communism and Socialism and theocracy for an hour to these Communists and I hope they will not be so conceited about their "rationalism" after that. My old friend Mrs. Despard, Earl French's sister, was also lunching with us and so was Srinivas Iyengar. I don't attend any political or other meetings for I don't believe in this country's or Europe's politics. For me all politics is Islamic and Indian. But I am ready to explain my own views to any one who cares to hear them in a quiet way, whether it be Bolsheviks or Ramsay MacDonald or Baldwin or Winterton."

In his first letter from London Mahomed Ali writes:—

"Did it take you 66 hours to be free from sugar? At Delhi in 1926 I used to get free in 36 hours of fasting. I am also to have only 2 or 3 days' fasting at a time and not the 21 days' continuous fast that our friend had spoken about. I am now living practically like Mahatmaji but only 2 meals a day, no milk or bread, fruits only in the day at 1 p.m. and a little meat and salads in the evening. But honey is allowed and also cream, and strawberries are in season. This Doctor would allow even mangoes. No water at meals, but in between meals water is allowed and I may even take coffee and weak tea with cream and honey mornings and afternoons. Breathing exercises are also prescribed.....I did not discover Mrs. Jinnah's address in Paris and haven't yet seen Jinnah here. I saw Srinivas once in bed the very first night I came and once again just as he was leaving for Dublin. I understand he is quite all right. He was bullied by MacDonald, but he turned the tables on that bully."

All our love letters are at the mercy of our intensely anxious friends of the Bombay C. I. D. If they have a share in them why not other friends?

FOOT-BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

G. I. P. BEAT DERBY CLUB.

Tuesday's match between the G. I. P. and Derby Club resulted in one goal victory for the former. It was a very even game and play was generally confined to midfield where the half-backs had a lot to do. The forwards on both sides were very weak and several good opportunities went abegging.

The Railwaymen began well by slinging the ball about but as the first half progressed they fell off and the interval arrived with a blank score sheet. In the following moiety, however, Sullivan netted the only goal for the Railway. Weather conditions and the state of the ground did improve matters for the players who could hardly do justice to themselves.

The Result:—

G. I. P. Rly. ..... 1 goal.

Derby Club ..... nil.

The teams were:—

G. I. P.:—Eagles; Simpson and Callaghan; Veevers, Thomson, and Fernandez; Sullivan, D'Silva, Palmer, Milne and Rogers.

Derby Club:—Ernet; Calderwood and Davies; Brooks, Harrison and Lynn; Marsden, Thompson, Jameson, Vogt and Higgins.

Referee:—W. G. Mills.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Gym. vs. Warwicks.

CRICKET TEST MATCHES

ENGLAND WINS AGAINST WEST INDIES

LONDON, July 24.

England won the second Series of cricket matches against West Indies by a margin of an innings and 30 runs.

Scores:—351 runs (England) West Indies 206 and 115. Both the innings completed.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1928.

The story is told of an enterprising Englishman "who took up the study and composition of poetry, when as a young man at Oxford. The doctor discovered that he had a weak heart and forbade him to play football."

• • • •

The Poona correspondent of the "Times of India" who indulges in a very special kind of vituperation of the student community of the Deccan capital must have evidently found himself good for nothing elsewhere and, therefore, had to choose this particular line.

• • • •

But cautious writing is not his strong point. Perhaps he imagines that what Anglo-India demands is vituperation and nothing else. So long as you run down the Indians, their political ideals, their leaders and their young men, your job is done. That's the great idea.

• • • •

The "Times of India" mentions in a separate message that "about 2,000 students headed by Mr. Nairman arrived at the Council Hall corner with banners bearing slogan mottoes about Bardoli."

• • • •

Its special correspondent ridicules the whole demonstration as "an army of striplings", "a Sunday-school picnic", "an army of giggling school-boys carrying flags, banners and umbrellas."

• • • •

"From inquiries made of some of them" he says, "it was clear that few of them knew where Bardoli was and most of them cared less".

• • • •

I invite the very particular attention of the Youth League to this offensive statement. It is ridiculous that any person claiming to be a responsible journalist can write such drivel.

• • • •

But the man is capable of even worse. In his comments upon the Governor's speech his irresponsibility is sure to obtrude itself even upon the most cursory reader of his rigmarole.

• • • •

The Governor's speech, he says "created a tremendous impression." He discovered that "the unaminous opinion afterwards was that it was undoubtedly the finest speech His Excellency has ever made".

• • • •

Later on in his comments upon the effect of the speech, one comes upon the surprising sentence:—

"The speech has been variously described to me by members as wonderful, excellent, strong, threatening and impudent."

• • • •

A very curious way, indeed, of recording unanimity.

• • • •

For once Earl Winterton was able to depart from his practice of replying in the Commons to an interpellation about Indian questions "I have no information". About Bardoli, he has been well primed The nature of the information supplied to him is indicated in his reply.

• • • •

"Whenever any resettlement of the district was made, if the people were to refuse to pay taxes on the ground that the resettlement was not a proper one, all constitutional Government would end." His lordship has put in a nutshell of a sentence the British Imperialist theory of what subject people must do.

• • • •

Theirs not to reason why, theirs to pay, pay, pay, so that army reformers in India can get into "friendly touch" with eight crores, and still more crores. Do the caitiffs protest? It is so unconstitutional, you know. Friends of India with tears in their eyes have no recourse but to allow "statutory authority" to operate—on Bardoli buffaloes in the first instance.

• • • •

Major (giving lessons to recruits):—"The Giacomo Pass can only be crossed by asses and mules. I know. I speak from experience."

A 30 YEARS OLD MURDER

ACCUSED STILL IN LUNATIC AYSLUM

POLICE WITHDRAW CHARGE

A murder which was alleged to have been perpetrated 30 years ago was recalled in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday when Mr. Thanawalla, police prosecutor made an application for the withdrawal of a charge of murder brought against Rustomji Edulji Randeria, an aged Parsi. It appears that in 1898 he was arrested on the charge of murdering Hirabai a Parsi woman and causing grievous hurt to two more women. Subsequently, the accused became insane and in the year 1911 he was ordered to be sent to a lunatic asylum. He was then 50 years old. He was still in the Colaba Asylum in the same condition.

Mr. Thanawala therefore applied for the withdrawl of the charge because the accused was still insane and the Magistrate granted the application.

BAY DEPRESSION DEVELOPS INTO STORM

MONSOON CONTINUES ACTIVE

RAINFALL IN SEVERAL PROVINCES

POONA, July 24.

The Bay depression has developed into a storm with the centre this morning near latitude 19 north, longitude 90 east. It is likely to move in the westerly or northwestern direction. The monsoon continues active in Burma, Orissa, and north Madras coast and has been vigorous in the Punjab, and Rajputana and has extended in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces, west Rajputana, Konkan and Madras coast north and local in upper Burma, Bengal, Central Provinces east, Punjab, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad south Mysore, Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province and Malabar.

The chief amounts are: Kyakpyu five inches, Amherst and Akyab three, Bassein, Toungoo and Narayanganj two, Cuttack and Cherrapunji one, Sibsagar and Chittagong a half, Bareilly four, Pachmarhi three, Allahabad two, Kanker one, Bahraich three quarters, Neemuch a half, Mount Abu six, Lyallpur four, Lahore and Khushab three, Bikaner two, Rawalpindi, Dalhousie, Kotah and Udaipur one and a half, Sialkot one, Dwarka three quarters, Delhi, Simla and Ahmedabad a half, Sonamarg a quarter, Belgaum one and a half, Marmagao three quarters, Bombay and Vizagapatam a half, Poona and Kurnool a quarter.

Forecast: Increase in southwest Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, and Gujarat and extension along the frontier.

Heavy rainfall warning: Heavy rain is likely to begin in Gujarat and the neighbouring districts of Central India and south Rajputana within forty-eight hours. Rainfall is likely to be particularly heavy in southwest Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 24.
Previous Closing Rate	20.50
To-day's Opening Rate	20.50
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	20.38
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL

	July 24.
Previous Closing Rate	10.79
To-day's Opening Rate	10.78
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.83
Difference	plus .04
Broach Expectation	397 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 24.
Silver Ready	27 5 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	27 5 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, July 24.
1st Settlement	62 9 0
2nd Settlement	62 8 0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1928.

BRUTAL FRANKNESS.

If any proof was needed to show that when Sir Leslie Wilson made his unfortunate speech in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday and indulged in futile threats, he was merely speaking to dictation from the Whitehall autocrat, it is provided by the brutal frankness of Lord Winterton in the Commons. The Under-Study of Lord Birkenhead made no pretence of the fact that the policy now decided upon is one of "crushing" the Bardoli Satyagraha movement under the dishonest plea that it is not a purely economic struggle but one directed to "coercing Government." The object of this policy is quite clear. The Government are determined at all cost not to bring the question of land revenue under the control of the Legislature; for, then the great hold they now have over the helpless agriculturists would be gone. They are not concerned with safeguarding the interests of the agriculturists. All they are concerned about is to get as much revenue out of the ryot as possible for meeting the never-to-be-satisfied demands of the military and the great spending departments, under the provision of a Revenue Code which makes the Revenue Officer the uncontrolled arbiter of the destinies of thousands of poor peasants. What else, then, is the meaning of Lord Winterton's supercilious reply to Mr. Wellock?

Mr. Wellock pleaded that in view of the fact that in Bardoli as well as in the greater part of India, peasants were going more and more under the control of money-lenders, the request to pay the old assessment until a Committee of Enquiry had been established was a reasonable one. Lord Winterton, of course, knows that the peasants in India are rolling in wealth and so he does not think anything of the sort and, as the great constitutionalist that he is, contends that whenever any re-settlement of a district is made, if the people were to refuse taxes on the ground that the re-settlement is not a proper one, all constitutional Government would end. Will Lord Winterton and his confreres in India who parrot-wise repeat this silly argument say, if there is any constitutionally governed country in the world where people are compelled to pay taxes in the determination of which their representatives have no voice? Will the countrymen of Lord Winterton and Sir Leslie Wilson agree to pay taxes in circumstances in which people in Bardoli are asked to pay the enhanced revenue? If the re-settlement is always a proper one, why do the Government fight shy of bringing it under the control of the representatives of the people? If the representatives of the agriculturists in India have a voice in the determination of the taxes they have to pay, the situation apprehended by Lord Winterton will never arise.

Even now the people of Bardoli do not refuse to pay land revenue. They are willing to pay the assessment on the old basis as soon as an enquiry is ordered and even to pay additional revenue if the latter is justified by the re-enquiry. It is nothing but a desire to crush the spirit of the people that is responsible for Government's insistence on the immediate payment of the enhanced revenue as a condition precedent to the establishment of an enquiry. There is no constitutional point involved in this insistence. His Excellency declared that the payment of the revised assessment was a vital condition of a settlement, "being a lawful and constitutional demand, the repudiation of which is both unlawful and unconstitutional." But Sir Leslie Wilson did not explain how the offer to pay the old assessment now and the difference, if any, after the re-enquiry was unlawful and unconstitutional. Sir Leslie did not do so for the simple reason that he could not. The "Times of India" has essayed the task with its characteristic method of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*. Both Sir Leslie Wilson and the "Times" are conveniently silent about Viramgam. But they cannot expect the public of the Presidency to be unaware of it. If the non-payment of the entire revised assessment is unconstitutional and unlawful so far as Bardoli is concerned, it should certainly be unlawful and unconstitutional in every other part of the Presidency. And, yet, the Government have themselves sanctioned this unconstitutional step exempting the peasants of Viramgam from paying the entire assessment pending re-enquiry. Why are they treating Bardoli differently? The answer is obvious. They are determined to punish them for having dared by their silent suffering to attract the attention of the world to the inequity and arbitrariness of the land revenue system. They may succeed in crushing the peaceful movement in Bardoli but, let them note, that they will do so only to find the end of that system.

BRITISH MONROE DOCTRINE.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, the father of the multi-lateral anti-war Treaty scheme will shortly visit Europe. He will be able, in a magnificent oration to the representatives of the European nations assembled to meet him and to such representatives from the East as independent Asiatic Powers elect to send for the occasion, to dilate at great length on the glorious achievement of his purpose. The idea of outlawry of war is accepted in principle. That is the positive achievement to the credit of Mr. Kellogg and the Coolidge administration. But beyond this students of the latest attempt to banish war dare not go if they prefer to retain the optimistic outlook in the matter which Mr. Kellogg is said to have anxiously cultivated in order to escape disappointment. And yet no sincere and dispassionate observer of the world's progress towards peace can escape noticing the fact that the one Power in the world upon whose international policy depends the continuance of that peace, Great Britain, has committed itself to the principle of the Pact with many a "but" and many an "if." Britain makes reservations because of its "regional difficulties." Even before Sir Austen Chamberlain came out with his belated reply to the Kellogg proposals, the British attitude had, according to a New York publicist, "chilled the ardour of many enthusiasts for the Pact" owing to the fact that the British view of the case suggested an embodiment in the Pact of a "Munro Doctrine" for Britain's special benefit. Let it be noted that Japan has done far better than Britain for the cause of peace. It has accepted the Pact without any reservations whatsoever. That is something about which Asia has reason to be proud.

COERCION IN EGYPT.

When Ruskin was a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University, he returned a reply in his own peculiar fashion to the students who presumed to question him about his political views. "What, in the devil's name," he demanded of them," "have you to do with either Disraeli or Gladstone? You are students at the University and you have no more business with politics than you have with rat-catching." The Minister of Education in Egypt who has addressed a letter to Mahmud Pasha and his estimable cabinet, minus a Parliament to be responsible to, holds evidently Ruskin's archaic ideas about the necessity of students having nothing to do with politics. He would like an order to be issued by the Egyptian Primo de Rivera and his henchmen that severe penalties will be imposed upon students if they participate in politics. They must not write to the Press, they must not even join in students' committees or participate in demonstrations. Grant-in-aid schools are threatened that if a considerable portion of their scholars is dismissed because of disobedience of this Ukase, they will be forced to reduce their teaching staff. Through the students the new regime desires to strike effectively at the Wafd political organisation and activity, because the youth of Egypt, like the youth of every other country struggling to achieve genuine independence, are the backbone of Wafd propaganda. Their sacrifices have been many and arduous, their influence with the Fellaheen is great. It can be confidently expected that the student community in Egypt will not be terrified by the new Ukase, if it is put into force, and that they will listen to the clarion call of Nahas Pasha and continue to protest against the new dictatorship which, as the Wafd manifesto points out, has come into existence only "in order to satisfy the ambitions of foreigners" and its own selfish ends.

UNTOUCHABLES AND TEMPLES.

The people of Wardha deserves to be congratulated on their allowing the so-called Untouchables to have access to the local Hindu temple. In doing that they practised true religion. The credit for this act of justice, however belated, should be given mainly to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, one of the trustees of the temple. A less firm man would have been deterred by the threats of a handful of orthodox fanatics who thought it a sacrilege to open the temple to the Untouchables. His example deserves to be widely followed by the trustees of other temples. Such of them as are willing to do justice to the Untouchables should not be content with passive sympathy with the reform but should boldly and firmly give full effect to it or resign their trusteeship. Their hands might be strengthened if the Untouchables themselves made an organised attempt to demand access to all public temples.

BROTHER'S LETTER TO A BROTHER

TALES OF THE C. I. D.

(BY SHAUKAT ALI.)

Dr. Besant, when she was given a reception by the citizens of Bombay in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, had referred to her letters having been intercepted by the C. I. D. in India. She had promptly complained to the Goverament of Madras and a question was asked by her friends in Parliament, the result being that this nuisance was immediately stopped. She advised Indians, in her speech, to resent such treatment, expose these underhand acts and invariably kick up a row. I was present in the hall and in spite of my great respect and affection for her, I smiled and shook my head.

OLD FAMILIAR WAYS.

All our letters even domestic and private were way-laid by the Censor during the whole period of the war and even after it, while we were interned or in Betul Jail. After our release not only my letters but the whole correspondence of the Central Khilafat Committee was spirited away from Umarkhadi and Chich Bandar Post Offices to the Special Department of the Bombay Police, was opened and read and then delivered to us after a delay of at least 24 hours. How many letters the Bombay C. I. D. has kept back do not know. But they are welcome to them.

Truly the Bombay Police knows more bout our domestic affairs than ourselves. Even the letters of my children and other relations are not exempt from the attention of the C. I. D. here and now my brother Mahomed Ali's letters to me, I suppose, have a special relish for them.

I am afraid that conspiracies for which this Government has been hunting through our correspondence have not been unearthed so far! The regret is that a mere protege, Ibni Saud, has been more successful at least in getting a forged letter purporting to be a conspiracy!

As for complaints, to whom should I complain? To the British Government in England or to the Government of India in Delhi or Simla? Hasrat Mohani has beautifully expressed our sentiments in his magnificent lines:—

"Fuzoon hain had se tre jaure be hessab ke dagh,
"Na main shumar karaon na dil shumar kare."

(Innumerable are the marks of thy tyranny, I cannot enumerate them nor can the heart count them.)

We have not complained because it was waste of good honest breath and now there is no need for it. The poet Ghalib has truly said:—

"Safina jab ke kanare par a laga Ghalib,
Khuda se kya sitam-o-jaure na Khuda kahiyey."

(Ghalib, when the ship has reached the harbour why bother about complaining to Khuda, i.e., God, against na-Khuda, i.e., the sailor.)

MAHOMED ALI ON CENSORSHIP.

But Mahomed Ali has less patience; and, in his letter to me from London dated the 5th July, he rather lets himself so.

"Did you get my letter late or didn't you get it at all? I hope your Censor opens this also and reads what I say about him and his kind. I raise him from humanity to divinity, so that he shouldn't get annoyed. Well, I never say, write or do anything except with the knowledge that God and the C. I. D. are present. Besides, isn't our whole life an open book. We detest their Imperialism and are determined to free Islam and India from their Imperialist shackles. We don't believe anything effective can be done against their Empire by secret conspiracy. We openly preach to Muslim and Indian masses to love freedom and hate bondage and never to rest until freedom is won. We have to take the fullest advantage of our numbers—our "teeming millions"—and that can't be done if we conspire secret-

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VILLAGE UPLIFT.

WHAT A SYMPATHETIC COLLECTOR CAN DO

(BY S. S. T.)

III*

It must, however, be noted that Mr. Brayne's work is not smooth sailing all through. It has received no official recognition though the higher officials are sympathetic. No doubt, he can command men, but he cannot command funds, and the want or insufficiency of the latter has hampered his work at every turn. He does not seem to be much enamoured by the present inelastic system of land revenue. Working amongst the cultivators and having understood their difficulties, he recognises the drawbacks of that system. Says he, at present the land revenue is generally distributed over the village according to the kind of land, so that well-irrigated crops pay a far higher rate of land revenue than *barani*. This must act, consciously or unconsciously, as a deterrent to people and stop them from sinking new wells. If the land revenue was divided equally over all land, people would tend to think that they would lose nothing and gain a lot by sinking wells. It is, therefore, desirable that the revenue should be distributed evenly over all land. Further, for encouraging the cultivators to bank their fields to keep the rain water in, he pleads for the remission of a small portion of land revenue for a few years for fields so banked and divided, as it would certainly provide the necessary stimulus for a general campaign to be entirely successful. This is a big improvement which a little propaganda backed by a Government grant of remission could effect in a very few years. Again, he thinks that if Government were to offer a little land revenue remission for tree-growing and started a vigorous campaign against dung-cakes, it could kill this pernicious custom in five years. He also pleads for encouragement in the shape of remission of land revenue to make people lay down a portion of their fields for pasture to keep herds of stud-bred cattle and to maintain fodder reserves, such as ricks and siles. It remains to be seen whether the Royal Commission on Agriculture will support such concessions for the encouragement of agriculture.

ENCOURAGING RESULTS.

Mr. Brayne, however, did not wait to commence his work till he got the desired concessions or the requisite funds, but set to his work in spite of them. The results achieved by his seven years' strenuous efforts are, indeed, very encouraging and deserve a mention. At the end of this period, it is found that 1,600 iron ploughs are being used by the cultivators, 800 Persian wheels are set up, 6,780 acres of hilly land are re-afforested, 40,000 pits are dug up for manure, the number of co-operative societies increased from 153 to 822, that of members from 3,303 to 19,126, the working capital from 1,36,224 to 22,88,041, the number of hospitals from 11 to 24, the number of school boys from 10,839 to 26,744, that of girls from nil to 1,334; 152 night schools are opened, 95 scout troupes are organised with 3,000 scouts, registration of marriages has become general, many villages have stopped altogether dung-cake making and freat reduction is observed in many hundreds, bullock-driven flour-mills are set up in a few villages and many hundreds are indented for others.

WANTED A CHANGE OF VISION.

These results were not achieved merely by devising plan of work and sending out instructions from his office desk for carrying it out. No machinery, however carefully planned, can function in the midst of human beings by motiving their actions, if it did not carry a personal touch wth it. Mr. Brayne and his assistants had to work early and late to keep the campaign going, touring from village to village, seeing that instructions are carried out, giving magic lantern lectures, organising and attending shows, exhibitions, competitions, demonstrations and meetings, making speeches, seeing to the making and issuing of slides, writing and supervising the writing of propaganda literature, encouraging, pushing, advising, etc., et. It is, indeed, too much to expect all other Collectors to follow in the foot-steps of Mr. Brayne, who by temperament, being a village parson's son, was best fitted for the task he undertook

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*Previous articles appeared on 18th and 21st instant respectively.

Notes of the Day.

Wisdom of Retreat.

On the very first day of the Poona Session of the Bombay Legislative Council the Government of Bombay suffered a 'de facto' defeat. The Minister for Local Self-Government, realising that the reactionary measure he had introduced for curtailing, in the form of an amendment to the Bombay Municipalities Act, the independent authority of any Municipality in respect of public education had not the ghost of a chance of surviving the spirited criticism levelled against it by non-official elected members, had the wisdom of withdrawing it. This "reform" contemplated by the Education Department in order to encroach upon the already limited powers of control enjoyed by Municipalities over primary education should never have been counenanced by the Hon. Mr. Pradhan. The peech of the Education Minister in defending the "reform", weak and halting as it was, gave a glimpse to the House of his curious ideas of what would be the nature of local self-government under Swaraj. The Minister of Education urgently needs a radical revision in his conception of true Swaraj.

Indian Bureaucracy's New Friend.

"India", a new periodical published in London by Indian Publications Limited, which purports to serve as "a monthly summary of Indian news", will be welcomed by British officialdom in India and its friends in England as a new ally to "enlighten" the British public about the state of affairs in India. "There are thousands of people in the British Isles who want a short account of affairs in India about once a month." The short account of events for July in the very first issue of "India" is such a tissue of misrepresentations that there will be, one can hope, some readers at least in the British Isles who will seek truth about India elsewhere. "India" informs its readers that "Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru owes a great deal of prominence to his name" and that he has "preached the Communist faith in many places." Its wrath against "British firebrands at large in India" is terrible. "There is no reason", it remarks, "why the Government of India should treat Europeans with more leniency than Whitehall does." Lord Birkenhead sends "India" a message of good cheer welcoming its appearance and pointing out that the success of any form of Government depends upon "the ability and devotion of those who attend to the working of the administrative machine." The new journal can be always expected to be loud in the praise of those who work the "machine" in India.

Japan's Old Game.

The prospect of an understanding between the Manchurian administration and the representatives of the Nanking Government at Peking which was considered to be very good last week, has not been relished by the Japanese Government. Chang Tso-lin's son, General Chang Sue-liang, is now at the head of the Manchurian administration and the Japanese Government proposes to bully him into an acceptance of the policy in which his father believed, the policy of leaning on Japan, pandering to her political and economic demands and expecting her to act as a bulwark in Manchuria against Chinese Nationalist advance rom the South. The new arrangement between Manchuria and Japan is now understood to be for the strict adherence by the former to all previous agreements with Japan. Manchuria can do so and yet create bonds of friendship with the Nanking Government. What it lacks is the courage to act independently.

Pin-Pricks.

A correspondent from Seoni, an important commercial centre in the Central Provinces, wires that the Bardoli Satyagraha movement is receiving generous response in subscriptions there. From another place in the Central Provinces a Press correspondent desired to send a message on Saturday in regard to Bardoli, but some Tchinovnik in the C. P. administration took it upon himself to regard the correspondent's communication as "objectionable." Mr. Shukla of Jubbulpore prepared a short Press message describing the Bardoli Day activities there and the enthusiasm of the citizens of Jubbulpore for celebrating the Day adequately, but his message never went further than the Telegraph Office. It was returned to him later as "objectionable." This silly encroachment on the right of a citizen to communicate news is sure to find strong condemnation all over India and the C. P. Legisature should take up the matter. These official pin-pricks will become a great nuisance unless public resentment against them grows in earnestness and volume.

SECTION 144 IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 24.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has issued this afternoon an order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting meeting and processions in Madras City for a period of two months which may be held to support and express sympathy with the South Indian Railway strikers. Consequently two meetings which had been arranged for this evening had to be abandoned.

POSITION QUIET.

The Agent, South Indian Railway, wires that the position to-day is quiet and that there has been no interference with trains upto the time of wiring. Further details regarding Friday's disturbances at Tuticorin show that the damages exceed Rs. one lakh.

MAILS THROUGH AIR.

Messrs. Vincent and Newall, the two British aviators now at Madura, offered to carry mails by air from Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura and other centres affected by the strike. It is understood that the offer has not been accepted.—A. P.

MADRAS STRIKE LEADERS ARRESTED

POLICE SEARCH PREMISES OF LABOUR UNION

TRICHINOPOLY, July 24.

Messrs. Mukundlal Sircar and Singaravelu Chettia, two strike leaders, have been arrested. The premises of the Labour paper "Pholilah", the Railway Labour Union, Central Committee and also the residences of certain members of the Committee were searched by police.—A. P.

GOVT. ALIVE TO SERIOUSNESS OF SITUATION

STERN MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

MADRAS, July 24.

The strike situation yesterday was generally quiet. Trains were running according to emergency schedule.

Enquiries made by an Associated Press representative at Ootacamund show that Government is alive to the seriousness of the situation. Mr. Stokes Chief Secreary, has been deputed to Trichinopoly to study the situation. It is understood that Government are taking stern measures to prevent violence and also empower District Magistrates with summary powers to deal with cases if the situation does not improve.—A. P.

ONLY DAY TRAINS ON S. I. RAILWAY

MADRAS, July 23.

The District Traffic Superintendent, S. I. Railway, Egmore, wires:—"Further to my telegram of 22nd, Diversion has been opened at mile 29/12 and through running has been resumed from this morning. Until further notice, trains will be run during day-light hours only".—A. P.

PASSENGER TRAIN CAPSIZES

ONE PASSENGER KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED

The Divisional Superintendent, South Indian Railway wired from Madura under date 24th July:—At 7|30 a.m. on the 23rd July the two engines of No. 26 passenger from Madura to Madras capsized between Kodaikanal Road and Ambaturai and four bogie third class carriages telescoped. One female pilgrim passenger was killed, eleven persons were seriously wounded and twenty sustained slight injuries.—A. P.

PEOPLE'S SYMPATHY WOULD BE FORFEITED

SIR C. P. R. IYERS WARNING

MADRAS, July 23.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in an interview said that if the S. I. Railwaymen's strike went on like this, the men would forfeit the sympathy of the people. The Railway management were willing to submit the case to arbitration and he was unable to understand the raison d'etre of the strike. He hoped that men would have nothing to do with the Communist influences as it would have disastrous consequences not only from the Labour point of view but also from that of any Indian who had the country's interest at heart.—A. P.

S. I. R. STRIKE SITUATION QUIET

EXTENT OF TRAFFIC DISLOCATION

GOVT. TO TAKE STERN MEASURES

MADRAS PRESS OPINION ON S. I. R. STRIKE

MADRAS, July 23.

"New India" in an editorial, strongly denounces the deeds of violence of strikers and concludes by saying that public opinion must assert itself but must apply its pressure to those who are responsible for the strike to call it off.

The "Hindu" says that the general strike which began so disastrously as the present one ought not to be allowed to continue a moment longer. What is needed is that the strike should be forthwith called off and peace effected on terms adjudged by an impartial tribunal to be fair to both parties.

The "Madras Mail" expresses the opinion that the continuance of the strike can only do disservice to men. It says that industrial dispute conducted on present lines is a disgrace to civilised community.—A. P.

RESULT OF STRIKE

RESIDENTS OF SOUTH IND A DEPRIVED OF NEWS

BOMBAY, July 24.

The Indian Broadcasting Company today received a telegram from a listener in Travancore asking them to broadcast all available information with reference to the Railway strike in South India as the residents in those tracts are without their newspapers and consequently know nothing of what is going on.—A. P.

E. I. F. WORKERS' DEMANDS

UNION LEADER SUGGESTS DEPUTATION

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Addressing a meeting of the East Indian Railway Workshop employees at Howrah last evening Mr. K. C. Mitra, the Union leader, urged them to appoint a deputation to approach the Railway authorities in order to ascertain what concessions they intend to make. This should be ascertained, he said, before July 25 and their demands should include re-engagement of men who were dismissed at Ondal and Asansol and the withdrawal of cases against the men who had been on strike. It is understood that the Railway authorities have posted an employment officer at Howrah to enquire into the representations.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF THE ILL-FATED TRAIN

SERIOUS OBSTACLES AT VILLUPURAM

CUDDALORE, July 22.

The following are details of the S. I. R. strike appearing in the "Hindu":—

Serious trouble broke up at Villupuram and Panruti yesterday. About 30 to 40 strikes from Negapatam and Tanjore came to Panruti and began to lie on the line obstructing the trains. They were assisted by a large mob of 2,000 strong at Panruti and in spite of the help given by the Deputy Magistrate camping there 4 Ramaswaram Express and 1 Mail were held up for a long period. About 13 strikers were arrested at Panruti with the help of the reserve from Villupuram and quiet was restored. About 9 a.m. serious trouble again broke up at Vikaravandi and No. 5 Express were held up there. Strikers in large numbers were lying on the line. The Circle Inspector of Villupuram and a small reserve which was there were unable to control the crowd.

36 ARRESTS.

The District Superintendent of Police, who was keeping order at Villupuram ordered by 'phone the arrest of the strikers. After 36 strikers had been arrested volunteers with badges had the crowd dispersed. The arrested people were successfully taken in the same train to Villupuram. The train came to the outer signal and could not steam into the station as a crowd of more than 2,000 people had collected, including a woman and children and they were all lying on the line. Women and children were seen between the two rails. The Superintendent and Sub-Magistrate with a small reserve went inside the crowd, keeping the contingent at a distance and soon persuaded the strikers to come off the line. The train with the arrested prisoners steammed into the platform and successfully marched them in a bus to the sub-jail. By this time the District Magistrate after making the necessary arrangements at Nellikuppam and Panruti appeared on the scene.

Before No. 5 Express could be taken out of Villupuram again a crowd 3,000 strong began sitting on the line. The necessary reserve were not in readiness and kept on the platform for action if necessary. Among the crowd were seen about 100 women and children.

The District Magistrate and D.S.P. got into the crowd, who were peaceful and tried to get the women and children out of the way by persuasion.

Meanwhile No. 2 Mail which was later derailed at Kattupakkam, came to Villupuram and could not enter the platform as the crowd was thick. The Railway Superintendent, who was in the train with some reserve, appears to have discharged a revolver shot on the ground and a constable seems to have opened fire, with the result that one man's hand was hurt. The crowd got exasperated and threw stones at the officers. The situation looked serious. The D. M. and D.S.P. at this juncture went inside the crowd, and by mere persuasion brought the crowd under control.

AT PANRUTI.

The No. 2 Mail was then taken into the station. When No. 2 Mail was passing Panruti the strikers, who were on the line, were forcibly removed by the R.S.P. and one man was hit by the butt end of a carbine. He was at once removed by the local police to the hospital. The crowd became uncontrollable and began to smash railway gates and windows. The Deputy Magistrate with the Circle Inspector then came and brought the crowd under control. The Deputy Magistrate himself was hit by a stone. On hearing this the District Magistrate and D.S.P. came to Panruti with a party of reserve force. They found the situation quiet. Nothing happened in the night. At Panruti the points were broken, making it impossible for the train to pass through. At Cuddalore the north out-gate was broken and placed on the line. Signal lamps were also broken. So far about 16 at Panruti and 13 at Nellikuppam have been arrested.

The District Magistrate, District Superintesdent Police after visiting Cuddalore at 10 returned to Villupuram. No trouble is reported at Chidambaram and Tindivanam.

NIGHT TRAINS CANCELLED.

The Agent has issued the following notice regarding the running of trains:

In order to give relief to the staff and to avoid accidents all night running trains are cancelled until further orders in the metre gauge during nights. No. 5 Trivandrum Express will leave Madras at 5 hours and the Boat Mail will leave at 6 hours. These trains will stop at watering stations and will terminate at Trichy. The journey will be continued by connection trains. Arrangements are also made to run down trains from Trichy, the trains to start at the same hours.

TRAIN SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Chief Transportation Officer, Trichinopoly, has sent the following 'phone message, dated to-day, to the Divisional Superintendents:—

"In order to give rest to staff and to minimise risk of accidents night running of trains on metre gauge is stopped until further orders and the following will be the train service in the northern and southern divisions:

UP-TRAINS NORTH OF TRICHINOPOLY:—No. 5 Trivandrum Express will leave Madras at 5 hours stopping at Pallavaram, Chinglepet, Acharapakkam, Tindivanam, Villupuram, Cuddalore O.T., Coleroon, Mayavaram, Kumbakonam, Tanjore and terminating at Trichinopoly Junction. No. 1 Ceylon Boat Mail will leave Madras at 6 hours and stopping at Chinglepet, Acharapakkam, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Mayavaram and Tanjore and terminate at Trichinopoly.

THE DOWN TRAINS:—(Northern Range): No. 6 Trivandrum Express will leave at 5 hours and the Boat Mail at 6 hours from Trichinopoly Junction stopping at the stations above mentioned.

UP-TRAIN FOR TRICHINOPOLY:—The No. 5 train will start at 5 hours and stopping at Manaiparai, Dindigul, Kodaikanal Road and Madura. Arrangements will be made if possible to go to Quilon. No. 1 Ceylon Boat Mail will leave 7-40 hours and reach Danushkodi at Mail timings.

DOWN TRAINS.—No. 2 Ceylon Boat Mail leaves Danushkodi at 10-40 and reach Trichinopoly at schedulen time. No. 6 will leave Quilon at 5 hours.

Connection trains to Maniyachi, Shencottah and Trivasdrum would be arranged by the Divisional Superintendent.

BROAD GAUGE SECTION.

The train service in the broad gauge section of the S. I. Rly. is also dislocated. The Mettupalayam and the Mangalore Mails were combined into one and it left Madras Central last night at 12 o'clock. Similarly, only one train arrived in Madras this morning at 10-30, carrying both the West Coast and Nilgiri Mails. All traffic has been cancelled on this section and the Central Station authorities have, under orders, stopped booking.

We understand that traffic has been completely suspended on the branch line between Villupuram-Katpadi and traffic on other branch lines of the metre gauge section is subject to long delays.

AT CONJEEVARAM.

Conjeevaram, July 21.—Yesterday morning trains arrived rather late owing to the delay in the arrival of Boat Mail. There were a handful of passengers numbering about 30 to 40. The 11-45 train reached Conjeevaram at 3 under police protection. No trains arrived last night. Mails had to be despatched only this morning by a train from Arkonam that left for Chingleput. Mails via Arkonam still remain undisposed and the authorities are said to be considering the advisabilty of transhipping through jutkas up to Arkonam. Passenger traffic was very little and the station yard was deserted but for the Station Master and the Booking Clerk who had to do the work of the porter and pointsman. Public are having an anxious time of it.

It is alleged that the Station Master at Guduvancheri was roughly handled.

AT TANJORE.

Tanjore, July 21.—A passenger train with mails left Tanjore for Negapatam at 10 yesterday and reached Nidamangalam at about 12 when there was an unusually large crowd on the platform in view of the strike. The engine driver and his assistants were stated to have been bodily removed and taken to a coffee hotel where they were sumptuously fed. Half an hour later when they were about to start the train, the strikers, about 100 in number, laid themselves down on the rails asd did sot allow the train to proceed.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Gopalan Nambiar, who was camping there, was on the scene immediately and persuaded the labourers to get up and they did so. Afterwards there was some little confusion in which the police arrested four persons for disorderly behavious and later in the day they were released on bail.

AT ALLEPPEY.

Alleppey, July 20.—According to the programme already arranged, the S. I. R. labourers at Quilon struck work to-day. The mail train from Madras had to delay at the Katakkavoor station for a long time for taking in water for the engine as no labourers were available in time. However, water was stored later and the train left for Trivandrum. The arrival and departure of trains at the station were belated. Trains that were to depart to Maniyachi and Trivandrum from Quilon did not leave the station. Labour leaders are not allowed at and near the station by police. Labourers have mustered strong near the railway shed. No untoward event has occurred. Anglo-Indian staff not joining in the strike are at work in running the mail trains.

AT TRICHUR.

Trichur, July 21.—Learning of the strike indications yesterday evidenced by the late running of partially empty trains from Shoranur Junction—the centre of strikers next to Podanur on this side—I had hurried thither to acquaint myself of the situation. Loco coolies and even transhipping and cooly porters besides pointsmen, porters and other menials in the station staff have downed tools. The same is reported of the majority of gang-men on all the lines branching from here. Menials in the local station and gangmen have struck work and daily paid coolies pump water for the engine.

AT ERODE.

Erode, July 21.—A train from Trichy that started at 1 a.m. yesterday reached Erode at 1 p.m. to-day. No trains were despatched from Erode on the Metre

(Continued on Page 8.)

"MAILED FIST" AGAIN.

EARL WINTERTON'S BRUTAL FRANKNESS.

BARDOLI MOVEMENT TO BE CRUSHED

BOMBAY COALITIONISTS TO CONFER WITH VALLABHBHAI

From Our Special Representative).

POONA, July 24.

The Bombay Legislative Council adjourned two hours earlier to-day, the business on the agenda having been disposed of in less time than was expected. There was no life in the day's discussions and the Government motions were carried without any serious opposition.

Mr. Munshi who came here this morning seems very much disappointed by the Governor's speech. He thinks that the speech has practically closed the door for any honourable compromise now and for ever. Mr. Munshi, it is understood, was going to address a letter to the Governor giving out his own views about the speech; but he was prevailed upon by his colleagues in the Coalition Nationalist Party not to take any individual action in the matter.

At the private meeting of the party this evening there was protracted discussion on the draft of Mr. Munshi's letter to the Governor and it was ultimately decided that no member of the Party should issue any individual statement. It is further understood that the Party is going to issue a joint official statement to-morrow about the attitude which the Party will take up in future. It has also transpired that the party has resolved to put into operation all sorts of obstructive tactics with a view to block the Governmet business during this Session.

No decision has yet been reached as regards moving an adjournment motion on the Bardoli question. It seems that several members of the party are mortally afraid of losing the prestige of the Party if an adjournment motion is not carried in the House.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORS' BUNGALOW

HEATED DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL ON PURCHASE MONEY

(From Our Special Reprusentatine)

POONA, July 24.

When the Council reassembled to-day Mr. B. S. Kamat was sworn in. It is presumed that this nomination has been made in connection with the Small Holdings Bill. Replying to a question of Mr. Asavale the acting Home Member stated that the police officer who ordered the police to open fire on a riotous crowd of strikers during the mill strike in Bombay did so in exercise of his right of self defence and in defence of the lives of the police party under his charge.

DISCUSSION OF GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS.

The House then proceeded to discuss Government resolutions. On the motion of the finance member the report of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1925|26 was recorded. A supplementary grant of Rs. 2600 was made for entertinment of additional audit establishment in the Co-operative Department. Another supplementary grant of Rs. 24.612 was made as building grant to the New Poona College The Finance Member made several demands for grants to cover the excesses shown in Government appropriation accounts. He wanted ruppees three thousand to cover the excess in the original provision of Rs. 19000 for hill journey and travelling allowances of the ministers for the last year.

MINISTER'S TRAVELLING EXPENSES

Mr. Pahalajani wanted to know why the ministers had spent more money on their travelling and whether any money was spent in connection with their electioneering campaign. The Finance Member replied that the expenses were incurred in the course of their official duties which involved considerable amount of touring. The grant was made.

A grant of Rs. 483509 was made as grant-in-aid to the Nowrojee Wadia Maternity Hospital as Government share of the expenditure of the Hospital during the last year.

RESIDENCE FOR HIGH-COURT JUDGE

There was a heated discussion on a demand for grant of Rs. 2,96,820 intended for the purchase of the director's bungalow from the Development Department for the residence of a High Court Judge. Messrs Pahalajani Bechar and Shivadasani opposed the demand and suggested that the bungalow should be sold off. The grant was made. The House then rose for the day.

EARL WINTERTON AND BARDOLI

LONDON, July 23.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Lord Winterton said: "If the conditions mentioned by Sir Leslie Wilson in the Bombay Legislative Council to-day as regards Bardoli are not satisfied the Bombay Government have the full support of the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in enforcing compliance with law and crushing the movement which would clearly then be exposed as one directed to coercing Government and not representing reasonable grievances.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.

Mr. Wellock asked whether in view of the fact that in this area as well as in the greater part of India peasants were going more and more under the control of money-lenders, the request to pay the old assessment until a Committee of enquiry had been established was a reasonable one. Lord Winterton replied that he did not think anything of the sort. He said whenever any resettlement of a district was made if people were to refuse to pay taxes on the ground that the resettlement was not a proper one, all constitutional Government would end. The Government of Bombay had full support of His Majesty's Government in the action they had taken to prevent this illegal and unconstitutional agitation continuing.

INCREASING PURCHASING POWER OF RYOTS.

Lord Winterton promised to transmit to the Government of India the question raised by Mr. Johnston who asked whether in view of the reception of the Linlithgow report the proposals raised in the House of Commons in 1926 and 1927 for the increased purchasing power of the ryot and to increase the employment of the British engineering industry could now be submitted to the proper authorities in India.—Reuter.

BIG SPINNERS' COMBINE

NEW MANCHESTER MOVE.

LONDON, July 24.

An extensive combine aiming at a more economical working of the companies spinning American cotton is on the point of formation in Manchester. It is stated that the Combine will control hundred mills working a total of six million spindles. The Board will consist of businessmen drawn from every section of the industry. A comprehensive plan of action has been elaborated ineluding purchase of cotton growing fields, ginning on plantations, direct shipment to Lancashire and forward policy of salesmanship bringing the consumer, and the producer in more direct contact.—Reuter's Special.

COALITION NATIONALISTS CONFER

CONSULTATION WITH VALLABHBHAI

POONA, July 24.

The Coalition Nationalist Party, the largest single group in the Bombay Legislative Council, has been discussing the Bardoli Question, and has not arrived at any conclusion. It is understood that the party is of the opinion that whatever course of action they might adopt they must carry Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel with it. Two members of the Party have, therefore, been deputed to consult Mr. Patel, and it is possible that most of the 14 days of grace which the Governor has given will be utilised for negotiations with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

The adjournment motion which Mr. Chikodi, one of the members of the party, has given notice may not, meanwhile, be pressed even if the President allows it. In fact there is a possibility of the question not being discussed on the floor of the Council at all during the session if the Party should be convinced that private negotiations are likely to yield better results.

ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE.

A crowded meeting was held yesterday evening, in the Shivaji Mandir, under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Members of the local Council addressed the meeting. Mr. Nariman asked the citizens to accept the challenge

(Continued from page 8.)

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN FINANCE DEPARTMENT

A CLERK AND HIS FATHER CHARGED.

DISCOVERY OF FALSE BILLS.

SIMLA, July 23.

Two more cases of alleged frauds in the Finance Department, Government of India, were filed to-day by Mr. Gopallal, Special Public Prosecutor before Mr. P. C. David, Special Magistrate.

Defence counsel were further strengthened by the arrival of Bishambar Dayal, Advocate, Delhi.

The Public Prosecutor opening the cases said that in the first case Sikandarlal, clerk, Finance Department, and his father Tarachand were responsible for the loss to Government to the extent of Rs. 1,924 in conveying records of the Government to Delhi in October 1927. In the second case the accused were again Sikandarlal and Tarachand. The loss to Government was about Rs. 1,676 in connection with the move to Simla in April 1927.

ALLEGED FALSE BILLS.

In the third case the accused was only Sikandarlal. The loss to Government was about Rs. 1,741 in connection with the move to Delhi in October 1926. Prior to 1923 the carrage of records was done departmentally. Sikandarlal was in Government employment in 1923 for the first time when Mr. J. Piper was in charge of this work. The contract for carrying records to Delhi and vice versa was given to Sikandarlal in 1924. Sikandarlal was taken on as a clerk in the Department from 1923 to October 1927. He would show from evidence that during this period he was putting in false bills. This could be easily ascertained if railway receipts and vouchers in respect to records were compared.

ADMISSION BEFORE OFFICIALS.

An anonymous letter was received by the Finance Department in April 1927 alleging fraud and it was then that Departmental authorities came to know of the matter. There was an enquiry in the course of which Sikandarlal admitted before high officials of the department that he was putting in false bills and receiving payments accordingly. Similraly he was carrying machines from Delhi to Simla and vice versa and putting in false bills respecting them.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Khan Bahadur Ikramul Haq, Deputy Superintendent C.I.D. was the first witness who appeared in the first two cases. He produced numerous documents in support of the charge in the first case. He said that in October 1927 four consignments of Government records and household effects were despatched to Delhi either by or on behalf of Sikandarlal. The household effects belonged to private individuals and had nothing to do with the Finance Department. The total number of boxes in the four consignments was 176 weighing five-hundred and ninety-one maunds. After deducting the weight of 24 private boxes the remaining goods should have cost Government about Rs. 798 at Rs. 2-10-0 per maund allowed by Government. Added to this sum the cost of carrying 36 typewriters at Rs. 6 each was the sum which ought to have been charged by the accused, namely, Rs. 1,013. The accused actually charged Rs. 3,037. This money was received by one Khairatilal Chopra, brother of Sikandarlal's wife and Chunilal and Co. The latter firm did not exist but Chunilal was the brother of Sikandarlal.

Witness further produced N. W. Railway file to show that the accused had written to the Chief Commercial Agent to the effect that he was conducting the business of carrying government records. Accused had received Rs. 129 from the railway as refund in the capacity of government contractor. Witness further stated that the accused had given certain presents to Mr. J. Piper, Senior Superintendent, Finance Department.

Mr. Harishchandra objected to asking of this question on the ground that it was irrelevent.

The Public Prosecutor said that he was trying to establish that by giving presents to Mr. Piper the accused had managed to escape being caught.

WHERE IS MR. PIPER?

Mr. Bevan Petman: The position taken up by my friend is that the accused conspired with Mr. Piper and the latter was a party in the case.

The Public Prosecutor: Not at this stage.

Mr. Bevan Petman: If he is showing that another officer was implicated in this fraud why is he not producing him as an accused or a witness.

The Public Prosecutor: Because Mr. Piper is in Simla.

Mr. Bevan Petman: I understasd Mr. Poper is in Simla.

Public Prosecutor: No. Officially he is not is Simla. (Laughter).

COURT'S RULING.

The Court intarvening ruled out the the defence objections remarking that the matter of bringing Mr. Piper as an accused or a witness was a question for the prosecution to decide. If he was not brought in as a witness it was a distinct advantage for the defence.

Proceeding Ikramul Haq stated that Sikandarlal isformed him that he had purchased carpets from Ghulam Hazrat Mohammad for Rs. 430 and presented it to Mr. Piper. The accused also made him a gift of two rings.

Mr. Ikramul Haq appearing in the second case repeated the evidence tendered above. Out of five consignments carried from Delhi to Simla one consisted of Railway Board records, two of personal effects and the remainder of Finance Department records. The amount overcharged was Rs. 1,676.

Cross-examised by Mr. Petman Ikramul Haq said the accused voluntarily confessed to the police that he had given presents to Mr. Piper. Police could not find out whether any other presents were given to Mr. Piper. His investigation showed that no other departments records were carried by the accused along with the Finance Department's and the Railway Board's records.

Mr. Thakurdas, Inspector of Police, was the next withess examined in all the three cases is connection with the purchasing of two rings from local jewellers.

The case was adjourned.—A. P.

SECTION 144 IN MADRAS

(Continued from page 7.)

Gauge line as directed by officers at Trichy. Parcels numbering about 113 and 11 cash chests are lying down on the platform bound for places on the Metre Gauge. In the Broad Gauge Section the trains are arriving late. All menials in the Stations between Podanur and Erode except Thottipalayam and Vijayamangalam have struck work. In the Salem side, it is learnt, workers in all stations especially menials, except Ananguri, have joined the strike. Trains on these sections are being piloted. No symptom of strike in Erode Junction. 40 strikers from Salem have arrived at Erode to-day by 1-50 train to do picketing work. Mr. Parker, Station master at Erode, has taken so far, precautionary measures to meet the situation and to avert any strike at the Erode Junction. Police guards are stationed inside and outside platform.

AT TIRUPPUR.

Tiruppur, July 21.—From yesterday noon, all gangmen, porters, pointsmen and all workers in the good shed and Railway Station at Tiruppur, have struck work. All influence to bring them to work have failed. The Station Masters have to attend at the level crossing gates and put up lights. Yesterday night, the station presented a deserted appearance with only two small lights burning, the main semaphores and the other signals were not lighted.

Reports received from the adjoining statioss on both sides indicate that the same conditions prevail there also. The Station Masters are doing the work of menials. Goods traffic is suspended. Policemen are guarding the station and the trains.

AT SHORANUR
300 MEN STRUCK WORK

(Camp) Shoranur, July 21.—Strike is spreading very rapidly in these parts. News reached here to-day that all traffic and Loco menials, including gangmen at Mangalore, have struck work. Gangmen and scavengers at Calicut also have struck work. In the Shorannur-Ernakulam line and the Nilambur line most of the gang coolies and menials have joined the strike. It is anticipated that the labourers at Trichur will strike work to-day and the Station Master there expects for the police protection. Strikers held a meeting last evening. In all, there are nearly 400 strikers in Shoranur now and they are behaving peacefully. A Trichur contractor has supplied some labourers for the coal work here. I understand that some more will be engaged here through this person.

No. 78 train which ought to have reached here at 5 in the morning arrived 3-1/2 hours late. Excepting the runing of the trains all the work in the station is stopped. The station staff is doing the work of pointsmen and others.

FIGHTING IN CHINA

CONSULS SEEK NAVAL PROTECTION.

DESTROYERS REACH CHENOO

LONDON, July 23.

Shanghai.—The British and Japanese Consuls at Chefoo have requested for naval protection following a outbreak of fighting between the Nationalists and 5,000 Chinese troops under ex-commander Chang-Tchung-chang bodyguard. There was indiscriminate firing in the neighbourhood of the Consular Hill in which an American sailor was slightly injured while trying to establish communications between the Consulate and warships. The Nationalists were disarmed. It is expected that Chang-Tchung-Chang will arrive shortly from Chinwangtao.

SITUATION QUIET.

Chefoo.—His Majesty's sloop "Mongolia" and several Japanese destroyers have arrived. There are five hundred British including a number of school children at Chefoo. The situation is quiet.—Reuter.

COMPENSATION TO MRS. AND MISS JEWETT

LONDON, July 23.

Lord Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead had carefully considered the case of Mrs. and Miss Jewett who since 1917 had been endeavouring to obtain compensation from the Government of Burma for the mining property. On the recommendation of the Government of India he had offered them a compassionate grant of Rs. 15,000 in addition to the payment of Rs. 10,000 previously made in India in full satisfaction of their claims. The offer was declined and Lord Birkenhead did not propose to take further action.—Reuter.

CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE

4 SENTENCED TO DEATH; 4 GET IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE

LONDON, July, 23.

Riga.—Of the 28 persons tried by the Military court at Ryehitsa on charge of espionage on behalf of Soviets, four, including two chiefs of Latvian frontier posts, have been sentenced to death and terms of imprisonment varying from five to terms of imprisonment verying from five fifteen years.—Reuter.

S. I. R. STRIKE SITUATION QUIET

(Continued from page 7.)

thrown by the Governor regarding the Bardoli question. Mr. Balubhai Desai exhorted all to join the struggle. Mr. Baloch from Sind said that the fight was near, and Maharashtra should rise equal to the occasion.—A. P.

SEONI SUPPORTS BARDOLI

(From A Correspondent.)

SEONI, July 23

The Seoni public have enthusiastically resolved to support Bardoli. Subscriptions are pouring in.

VAGARIES OF CENSOR

TELEGRAM ABOUT BARDOLI "OBJECTIONABLE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 21st instant I tried to send you the undermentioned message telegraphically but to-day I was informed by the local telegraph authority that my telegram was stopped as "objectionable."

I am sending a copy of the intimation for your information. I have asked the local telegraph authority to inform the reason why my telegram was treated in this way, and I expect the reply to-morrow.

Our City is earnestly observing the Bardoli Day, to-day.—Yours, etc.,

J. T. SHUKLA,
Press Correspondent.

Jubbulpore, July 22.

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

"Bardoli Day preparations for 22nd are in full swing throughout Hindi C. P. Jubbulpore prepartions are complete. Parties of volunteers, singing national songs, are going round the town. Deputations of inruential citizens are collecting hourse to house subscriptions. Whole town is a stir with life."

To, J. T. Shukla, Esqr.,

Sir,—Reference your Press Telegram No. 1 to 17, dated 21st July has been stopped as objectionable. Please call over to the Office for a refund.

Yours truly,
(Signature Illegible).
Telegraph-Master.

ONLY ONE PARSI BIDS FOR TODDY BOOTHS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, July 24.

The auction of toddy treebooths for Mandvi Taluka came off in Mandvi on Monday but despite the efforts made by the excise officials only 2 out of 141 Mandwas could be knocked down. Parsis of Mandvi in pursuance of a resolution that they had passed previous to the aution not to bid at the auctions of toddy treebooths as a token of sympathy with Bardoli satyagrahis till the Bardoli question was satisfactorily solved, refrained from bidding. The only Parsi who came forward to bid was from Surat and did it on behalf of his servant. It is extremely significant also that the two mandwas that were auctioned fetched only 72 and 69 respectively as against Rs. 135 and Rs 128 last year.—A. P.

BARDOLI DAY AT JUBBULPORE

UNANIMOUS CONDEMINATION OF GOVT. ACTION

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, July 23.

Bardoli Day was observed at Jubbulpore with unprecedented success. The appeal for funds met with enthusiastic response and over one thousand rupees were collected in a day. At night, a crowded meeting was held with the Hon. Seth Govindass in the chair. Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra, M.L.A., moved a resolution recording an emphatic protest against the exhorbitant enhancement of land revenue in Bardoli, condemning the policy of confiscation and persecution pursued by the bureaucracy, congratulating the Bardoli peasants and their brave women on their heroic and non-violent stand and assuring them of the sympathetic help with men and money at their hour of need in spite of the prevailing famine conditions in Jubbulpore District.

BUREAUCRACY'S LACK OF SENSE.

Pandit Mishra in a comprehensive speech dwelt upon every aspect of the Bardoli struggle and referred to the utter lack of sense in the bureaucracy of the Central Provinces in having censored a harmless telegram sent by the local workers with a view to keep the Indian public in touch with the activities of Jubbulpore and Hindustani C. P. in connection with the Bardoli struggle.

Messrs. Lakshmiprasad Pathak, Narsingdas, Abdulhadi and Abdulgani supported the resolution which was passed unanimously.

Kumar Ganganand Sinha, M.L.A., on the way back from Poona where he had gone in connection with the Roads Committee broke his journey here and made an effective speech and congratulated the people of Central Provinces on their constant readiness to support every national movement in the country. The meeting dispersed with closing remarks from the chair which were heard with rapt attention and applauded by the audience.

ORDERS ISSUED AGAINST PICKETING

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE AT JAMSHEDPUR

JAMSHEDPUR, July 23.

Violent picketing was resumed this morning necessitating extension of Section 144. The Deputy Commissioner has ordered that no picketing shall be allowed on the Straightmile Road and no picketers shall be allowed to enter this prohibited area or remain within it. Several arrests have been made. The attendance at the Works reached 4,700 till yesterday. Seven hundred and fifty hartalists have been re-engaged up-to-date. In addition to the departments already working, the Merchant Mills, the Plate Mills, the New Blooming Mills and the Sheet Bar Billet are in operation. The message from Jamshedpur states that an important development is expected in a couple of days.—A. P.

HINDI C, P. STANDS BY BARDOLI

ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, July 24.

Messages received by the Hon. Seth Govinddas from Saugor, Damoh, Seoni, Mandla, Harda, Sohagpur, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Chhindwara, Betul, Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug, Balaghat and Katni go to show that the Bardoli Day was enthusiastically and successfully observed throughout Hindi C. P. on the 22nd instant in some places in spite of heavy rains. Jubbulpore, Raipur and Seoni have each collected Rs. 1,200. Rs. 600 and Rs. 500, respectively. Collections in other districts are in progress.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA FUND

BOMBAY SUGAR MERCHANTS' AID.

Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh, Secretary, Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association has addressed a letter to Sjt. Vallabhbhai J. Patel enclosing a cheque for Rs. 500/- being the first instalment of the contribution of the Sugar Merchants' Association toward Bardoli Satyagrah Fund, stating that a further monthly help will be given by my Association by way of aid for the cause of the Bardoli Peasants you have been so valiantly championing.

"TRAGIC PROBLEM"

TRANSFER OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

PLEA FOR NEW POLICY

LONDON, July 23.

The "tragic problem" of some 300,000 workers is drawn attention to in the report of the Industrial Transference Board formed to facilitate the transfer of unemployed workers, particularly miners. It refutes the idea that men are themselves unwilling to make the necessary efforts, or that they cannot arapt themselves to the new requirements; but expresses the opinion that heavy industries are unable at present to provide livelihood for the normal quota.

The report urges the necessity of a new policy directed to the permanent removal of as many workers as possible from the depressed areas to other areas where prospects are more favourable. It points out that there are opportunities for some of the older family men for settlement in Britain in connexion with afforestation, while large numbers could be absorbed in Dominions; but it notes with "regret, indeed astonishment" how disappointingly slow has been the rate of settlement of the British people in Australia and Canada. The report urges simplification of the migration procedure and the reduction of passenger rates and further financial help for emigrants.—Reuter Special.

U. S. MARINES LEAVE TIENTSIN

LONDON, July 24.

Shanghai.—Twelve hundred United States marines are proceeding home from Tientsin in view of American Admiral's recommendation that the situation no longer necessitates their presence.—Reuter.

"CITTA DI MILANO" PROCEEDS TO NORWAY.

TO LAND RESCUED SURVIVORS

LONDON, July 24.

Rome.—"Citta di Milano" has proceeded to Norway to land the rescued survivors from "Italia" after which she will return to Spitzbergen to continue the search for other missing men.

Mariano's right foot has been amputated but his health is improving.—Reuter.

"UNHAPPY POLAR ENTERPRISE

WRATH OF "IL DUCE"

LONDON, July 23.

Rome.—"We cannot help protesting against the anti-human and anti-Italian wave that has dashed upon the protagonists of the unhappy Polar enterprise" declared Sgr. Mussolini at a Cabinet meeting emphasising that an enquiry would not be held until everything had been done to find the remaining castaways, and then the enquiry would be carried out in Italy and by Italians. "Any other suggestion is absurd and offensive, and if anyone proposed it, it will be immediately repelled". Il Duce thanked the rescueworkers especially members of the "Krassin" and respectfuly and sorrowfully saluted Malmgren. —Reuter.

INDIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

NO ILLWILL ON THE PART OF PRINCES

NEED FOR FEDERAL SCHEME

LONDON, July 24.

"All the Princes of India are agreed that there must be something like a Federation for India," declared the Maharaja of Patiala addressing the East India Association at Caxton Hall on the relations of the Indian States and the Crown. He expressed the opinion that the terms of reference of the Butler Committee were not so comprehensive as the Princes had originally desired. He personally regretted the limitation because the revision of the position of British India after the Statutory Commission had reported would both permit and necessitate a revision of the machinery for co-operation with the States. Urging a Federation, the Maharaja of Patiala said that by that he meant a machinery enabling British India and Indian India to meet together at the top and discuss jointly in a manner consonant with their interests, the importance of each and all of the policies and proposals affecting India as a whole

THE THREE BROAD LINES.

Obviously there was plenty of room for difference of opinion concerning details, but he considered that the Princes were unanimous concerning the three broad lines, namely, strength of the Princes' case, the importance of finding remedy and necessity for some federal scheme. Patiala emphasised that there was no ill-will on the part of the Indian Princes towards Nationalist movement in India.

"We Princes, like all the greatest Nationalist leaders in British India, are firm believers in the value of the British connection. We believe, however, that it is perfectly compatible with that connection that Indians should have greater power over the management of their own affairs than they have to-day." He pleaded for a real effort by the people of England and the people of India alike to understand Indian States.—Reuter.

COERCING EGYPTIAN STUDENTS

BAN ON JOINING IN DEMONSTRATIONS & STRIKERS

EDUCATION MINISTER'S FIAT

LONDON, July 23.

Cairo.—The Minister of Education has addressed a letter to Cabinet Ministers calling on them to issue an order laying down that any student participating in politics by joining students' committees, writing to the Press or participating in demonstrations and strikes will be liable to a year's suspension and the loss of examination rights, while any student inciting others to strike and demonstrate will be dismissed; also that if a considerable number are dismissed in any school the organisation of that school will be readjusted to suit smaller numbers and the teaching staff will be accordingly reduced.—Reuter.

FIFTY ARRESTS MADE AT CAIRO

NAHAS' RETURN UNEVENTFUL.

LONDON, July 24.

Cairo.—Fifty arrests were made here yesterday. Egyptian military have occupied Tanta railway station; so Naha's return to Cairo was uneventful. Demonstrators in train were subdued by appearance of soldiers.—Reuter.

SIMON COMMISSION AND MUSLIM MINORITY

MEMORANDUM OF "ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE"

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The extension of the franchise and removal of grievances in connection with representation in provinces where the Muslim community is in a minority are the principal points dealt with in the memorandum prepared for submission before the Simon Commission by the All-India Moslem League. Safeguards in educational matters and inauguration of provincial autonomy are urged while changes in the machinery of the central Government relating to the Army and the Air Force affairs are suggested.—A. P.

DHARWAR TALUKAS AGAINST LAND BILL

REQUEST TO GOVERNOR-IN COUNCIL

DHARWAR, July 22.

In the Dharwar District Dharwar, Hangal, Ranibennur and Hubli, Gadag and Navalgund talukas have passed protest resolutions against the Land Bill. The resolutions are being sent to the Governor-in-Council which request him to desist from undertaking the legislation.—A. P.

ITALO GREEK PACT

TO STRENGTHEN FRIENDLY RELATIONS

LONDON, July 24.

Athens.—In his speech opening the electoral campaign, Venizelos laid emphasis on Greece's desire for close relations with Italy and said that Greece would gladly sign an Italo-Greek Pact, directed against no third party, but serving as a stable foundation for strengthening friendly relations between the two countries.—Reuter.

ALLEGED RIOTING AT SOFTA

26 HINDUS ON TRIAL

GURGAON, July 24.

The trial commenced yesterday of 26 Hindus charged under Sections 452, 141 and 332 I.P.C. for alleged rioting at the village of Softa on May 30th.

The accused are being tried by Mr. Miens, Special Magistrate and Mr. Raliaram represented the Crown while Mr. Chawdhri Chotaram defended the accused.—A. P.

BARDOLI STALEMATE

GOVERNMENT TO BLAME

INDICTMENT BY INDIAN PRESS

PUTTING THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

The "Pioneer":—It must also follow that the Government attitude regarding the deposit—the difference between the old and new assessments—which they demand before the inquiry is granted is a case of putting the cart before the horse. The very fact that the Government discusses an inquiry presupposes in their minds a belief that the enhanced assessment may be unjust. Surely, therefore, it is far more unjust to expect the peasants to pay and then appeal for it to be refunded. This provision, coupled with the fact that Government will have nothing to do with the forfeited lands, that have already been auctioned, seems to be evidence of the existence of a more retrograde element in Government counsels than is either advisable or even agreeable to the Governor himself. It does not seem difficult to be able to split the Government terms into two. One, a willingness to do justice, and to do justice in a fair and equitable manner, and, secondly, an attempt, running parallel with the first principle, to uphold the revenue department's prestige. It does not require much difficulty to deduce the source and origin of this second attempt. There are cables from Whitehall. The future of the negotiations would seem then to run on the following lines. If Sir Leslie Wilson, with the support of the Viceroy, is determined to see that justice is done, and that an inquiry should be held into the whole question, he will have to jettison the legal quibble about the constitution to the inquiring body, and waive the Government's claim that the whole of the enhanced assessment should be deposited before there is any inquiry. This is not a case in which the prestige of an antique revenue department can be considered any longer. The original Government case has already been given away by the offer of an inquiry. Government will gain in prestige and win added respect, not only from the peasants of Bardoli, but also from the whole of India, if it willingly and freely grants an inquiry, without any absurd and meaningless conditions.

A HOAX?

"Amrita Bazar Patrika":—The refusal of the Government to accept any of the demands when they knew very well what the demands were and after they had invited the leaders of the Satyagraha to a conference reminds us of the story of the man who gave an elaborate account of what he had seen and heard and then concluded by saying—"after this the dream left me." The Satyagraha movement the heroic sufferings of the peasants the ruthless measures of repression, are all forgotten as if these were episodes of a dream and the Government wake up and say: "Well, it is a mere revenue dispute that we have to settle such as our Revenue officers hear and decide every day." It is only bureaucrats and bureaucrats of India who are capable of this feat.

DEMAND FOR SURRENDER.

The "Leader":—What do the proposals of the Government for the settlement of the Bardoli dispute amount to? They amount to a demand for complete surrender on the part of the Bardoli peasantry and the betrayal of those whose lands have been forfeited and sold, before the Government would order a special enquiry not of the nature asked for, but through a revenue officer assisted by a judicial officer. Was it to secure the support of the Government of India for such proposals that Sir Leslie Wilson went all the way to Simla at the tax-payer's expense? Or, are these the terms which he has been asked to offer at the instance of higher authorities? Did the Governor of Bombay who was presumably aware of what the other side wanted, think that they would be acceptable to the representatives of the peasants? Now as regards the demands of the Satyagraha leaders, they are the restoration of the "status quo ante," and the institution of an independent inquiry by a mixed committee, in which the non-official element is to predominate, into the justice of the assessment as well as the coercive measures adopted to recover the land revenue. There is a wide gulf between these demands and the Government proposals and this was not even partially bridged during the conference between the Governor and the representatives of the Bardoli cultivators. So the conference broke up. There appears to be no possibility of a settlement according to Mr. Vallabhbhai, and we think his appraisement of the situation is correct. The Government are not prepared to admit their mistakes in handling the situation and to put into their pocket their notions of prestige.

RIDING THE HIGH HORSE.

"The Hindu":—The trouble with them is that they will not see that they have ridden the high horse long enough. The communique states: "His Excellency intends addressing the Legislative Council on Monday to lay the facts and the decisions of the Government before the House." The "facts" or rather, the Government's version of them may be confidently left to the Council to sift for itself; any day its members from Gujarat can speak with greater authority than the machine which makes a fetish of "the man on the spot." But the Bombay Government's talk about their "decisions," with its air of finality, is not likely to impress the Council favourably. Many "settled facts" have been unsettled before now by the quiet determination of a people burning under an intolerable sense of wrong. It is o be hoped that the Bombay Council will not tamely acquiesce in any decision which will have the effect of wrong. It is to be hoped that the the need for the legislature defining the principles of land revenue settlement, and perpetrating a serious injustice.

SIR LESLIE WILSON NOT FOR CONCILIATION.

The "Swarajya" writes:—It is evident that Sir Leslie is in no mood for conciliation. He has deliberately thrown away an excellent opportunity for bringing about a settlement, and if under the circumstances the Bardoli leaders have no option but to go on, however reluctantly, with the struggle, the responsibility for it rests solely with the Governor. It is the old story again, for it has always been the official way in India to yield to pressure but never to reason. There is little doubt that the strength of the movement at Bardoli, and the sacrifice and suffering which the people of that Taluk have so cheerfully undertaken, will ultimately bring the authorities to a due sense of their responsibility and enable them to recognise the essential justice of the ryot's case.

A STUPID POSITION.

"Hindustan Times":—But we see no sense in such a farcical and puerile proposal as the Government has put forward. The Bardoli peasants are not prepared to recognise the new assessment. Government itself is prepared to revoke it if the inquiry proves otherwise. If so what consolation can the Government derive from asking a third party to deposit in its treasury a sum equal to the difference between the old assessment and the new the latter being still a matter of further inquiry. In the eyes of sensible people Government cannot for one moment justify its position. It has taken up a most stupid position. The sympathies of all thinking people will go with the Bardoli people, who while willing to give in on essential points have refused to pander to the prestige mania of a mentally bankrupt bureaucracy.

WILL INDIAN MEMBERS RESIGN?

"New India" writes:—The conclusion of the statement is of some significance. "The Secretary of State," he says, "is a factor which must also be reckoned in the solution." Since the negotiations have broken down, mainly on the question of the personnel, Sir Leslie Wilson insisting upon the exclusion of the non-official element, it seems clear that the Bombay Government and the Government of India were in agreement and would have yielded on the point, if Lord Birkenhead had not prevented a settlement. The Anglo-Indian press, with an insignificant local exception has realised both the strength and the justice of the peasants' case. If Lord Birkenhead should continue to be obstinate and perverse, there are constitutional means open to Ministers and the Indian Members of the Executive Council to make the position clear to him.

BIRKENHEAD PULLING THE STRINGS.

The "Tribune":—An A. P. I. telegram from Surat seems to furnish a clue to the mystery. Referring to the reported resignation of the Bombay ministers, the telegram says that "they are said to have been perturbed by the reported insistence of the Secretary of State on the preservation of Government prestige even at the cost of repression." That is exactly like Lord Birkenhead. Publicly and in reply to questions in Parliament he professes his anxiety to leave everything to the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. Privately and secretly he pulls the strings and asks the authorities in India not to do anything by which the prestige of the Government, no matter how false, may suffer. If the report about the interference of this arch-bungler is correct, all hope of a settlement, at any rate of an early settlement must be given up, for the worst thing about these "strong men" is that nothing but irresistible pressure of circumstances can make them see the error of their ways."

ENHANCEMENT OF FEES

PROTEST MEETING AT SURAT

SURAT, July 22.

The citizens of Surat recorded their protest against the enhancement of fees in educational institutions proposed by Government, at a meeting to-day called under the auspices of the Youth League, Surat presided over by Mr. Natverlal M. Jhaveri, the Assistant Public Prosecutor, Surat.

At the outset the Secretary read a message from Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, in which he stated that he was convinced of the injustice of the proposed enhancement and he exhorted the youths of the Presidency to carry on an organised agitation against it.

REDUCE FEES OR RETRENCH.

The president prefaced his remarks by saying that Government had accepted it a State duty to educate the masses since 1859 and showed that the percentage of expenses to fees were higher now than in 1922. He finally urged that if Government could not reduce the fees as they ought to they should not put a greater burden on poor parents.

A number of educationists followed and laid emphasis on the inadvisability of raising fees. Mr. Gadgil, Principal of the Surat College Mr. Dabu, Principal of the Sir J. J. School, Messrs. J. R. Joglekar, B. J. Akkad, C. C. Shah of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat and Mr. Manchershah P. Kekobed quoted figures from Government reports. All the speakers were unanimous that Government should first of all explore the avenues of retrenchment before thinking of proposing new burdens of taxation.—A. P.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF SHRINE

FURTHER EVIDENCE RECORDED

Further evidence was recorded in the Court of Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court in the case in which Sakrulla Jalal, Mahomedalli Allabux and four other Mahomedans have been charged with the desecration of the shrine of Syed Pir Sahib Jalal Shah at Duncan Road on the 28th March last.

Mr. Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-LAW with Mr. St. John, pleader, appeared for the complainant, Abdul Sakoor Idumia while Mr. Azad, with Mr. Kanuga and Mr. Alreja, defended the accused. His Worship allowed Mr. Kaderbhoy to conduct the case for the prosecution in the absence of Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, the complainant stated he worshipped at the shrine since the age of ten. Recital of prayers and singing of hymns were conducted at the shrine on Thursdays for a number of years. When the present building at Taher Manzil was planned complainant stated that the 3rd accused, Mahomedalli Allabux, the landlord, had promised to provide a shelter for the shrine, second to none in Bombay, in fact, they had all been deceived. The shrine was located in a room too small for meetings and prayers and eventually, people were turned out and had to complain to the Commissioner of Police.

In the course of the cross-examination, His Worship informed Mr. Azad that the documentary evidence clearly showed that the place was a "durgah". The Court was not concerned to inquire whether such a "durgah" was in accordance strictly with religious "fatwas", as Section 295 of the Penal Code made it incumbent on the prosecution to prove only that it was a place of worship. The Court was not anxious to be led into the intricacies of Mahomedan Law and usage which were not relevant to the present case. Other witnesses were cross-examined who corroborated the complainant's story Further hearing was postponed to the 25th instant.

C. P. MINISTERS SHOULD RESIGN

MR. ABHYANKAR'S TRIBUTE TO LIBERALS

NAGPUR, July 23.

Addressing a public meeting with Dr. Khare in the chair, Mr. Abhyankar paid a compliment to the Liberals for their consistent attitude towards the Simon Commission and criticised the Responsivists for their indecision. He strongly advocated boycott of the Commission and expressed that the Responsivists and other elected members of legislature should take a bold attitude for frustrating Government's attempts to appoint a committee to assist the Commission.

Referring to the differences among C. P. Ministers he said that the case relating to the transferred departments was being prepared for the Commission. He said that the Ministers' posts were in the gift of Government, that Ministers were Government servants and so they were carrying the orders of Government. The Ministers had made no progress and they should resign.—A. P.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MISS NAIDU

A very fine and interesting function took place under the presidency of Capt. Bhatia, the Dean of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, at the Bhatia Maternity Hospital, Bombay, on Friday evening to bid farewell to Miss Sharadabai Naidu, one of the Poona Seva Sadan Nurses and Midwives, (B. P. N. A.) who sailed by the S. S. "Mooltan" to England to undergo a post-graduate study in Public Health Nursing at the Bedford College, London, on the 21st inst., with the partial help of a scholarship of £200/- from the League of Red Cross Societies, Paris, through the Indian Red Cross Society, Delhi. The Wadia Charities also have very generously sanctioned a scholarship of £150/- to Miss Naidu on her application to supplement the Red Cross Scholarship, when Capt. Bhatia presided.

Sheth Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Dr. Saibai Ranade, Dr. Tilak, Mrs. Gangubai Joshi, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, and Miss Mathews spoke in very appreciate terms of the selection of Miss. Naidu for this course in England and added that it was a great tribute to the work which the Poona Seva Sadan Society was doing.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E., M.A., the Hon. Organiser and General Secretary said that Miss Naidu, who came from Hyderabad (Deccan) was staying in the Poona Seva Sadan for over 8 years, that she was one of the products of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, and worked with the Society in various capacities after getting her diploma in Nursing and Midwifery.

Captain Bhatia congratulated the League of Red Cross Societies in having selected for the second time one of the ladies trained by the Poona Seva Sadan Society which by its benevolent work on behalf of women had attained such a great name in the country.

Capt. Bhatia then presented Miss Naidu with a very beautiful toilet case and a silver "attardani" which were the present from the staff of the Bhatia Maternity Hospital where she has been working for some years now.

Miss Naidu thanked Capt. Bhatia, Mr. Devadhar and the other speakers for the generous terms in which they alluded to her, the League of Red Cross Societies, and the Indian Red Cross Society in selecting her for this training, and the Wadia Charities for helping her with a supplementing scholarship to enable her to take advantage of the Red Cross scholarship. She promised to take full advantage of her stay in England and that on her return to India she hoped to serve her sisters here to the best of her ability, and that she would always remain faithful to the Poona Seva Sadan Society which helped her in her education and in securing this scholarship.

LADIES' SEWING & CUTTING CLASSES AT VILE PARLE

EXAMINATION RESULTS:

The Mahila Mandal which is a Women's Branch of the Social Service League has been conducting Sewing and Cutting Class for ladies living at Parle and the adjoining suburbs. These classes are held thrice a week and are managed by a Committee formed from amongst the students themselves. A syllabus drawn for the Mandal's classes at Parel is also followed for these classes. Recently the students in the Junior (six months' training) classes were examined both in theoretical and practical work and the following students were declared successful in the order of merit:—

1. Mrs. Sushilabai Kamali; 2. Mrs. Durgabai Kelkar; 3. Mrs. Indirabai Rawte; 4. Miss Radhabai Kumthekar; 5. Mrs. Sitabai Kanade; 6. Miss Maneekbai Sambare; 7. Miss Nirmala Sakalkar; 8. Mrs. Yamunabai Patkar; 9. Mrs. Vanlila Vora; 10. Miss Savitribai Killavalla.

Ladies desirous of joining the class are requested to see Mrs. Chandrabai Paradhi, Hon. Secretary of the Branch at Paradhi's Bungalow, Vile Parle.

GUZDAR AND CO. AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE APPOINTED INTERIM RECEIVER

CALCUTTA, July 23.

On the application of the Karnani Industrial Bank, Mr. Justice Costello at the High Court to-day, appointed the official assignee as interim receiver of the assets of Messrs. P. E. Guzdar and Co. who have lately been carrying on business in the town of Calcutta. The petition stated that Messrs. Guzdar and Co. were indebted to the Bank for Rs. 25,000 which the former borrowed, but of late the firm had committed various acts of insolvency, and one of them had to be brought under arrest from Bangalore to Calcutta and was now on bail. In the interests of general creditors the Bank prayed for the appointment of the official assignee as interim receiver.—A.P.

DONOUGHMORE REPORT

"NOTHING TO DO WITH GOVT. OF INDIA"

WILL SIMON SEVEN CONSIDER THE DOCUMENT?

LONDON, July 23.

M. Amery said that he was paying very careful attention to the Donoughmore Report, but he was unable at present to say how soon definite action could be taken on it or what such action would be.

Col. Wedgwood asked whether the report would be communicated to the Government of India. Lord Winterton replied that it was public document and it could be assumed that the Government of India would provide themselves with copies as the matter was of general interest. Col Wedgwood further asked whether there would be a chance of the Simon Commission considering the Donoughmore report especially the chapter dealing with communal representation.

Lord Winterton could not take responsibility for what the Simon Commission would consider. It was not really a matter for discussion in the House of Commons. He had not read the document, as officially he was not in the least concerned with it. It was quite clear that it officially had nothing to do with the Government of India.—Reuter.

THE BETTING DUTY

COMMONS ADOPT REDUCTION CLAUSE

LONDON, July 23.

Members of the House of Commons today witnessed the spectacle of Mr. Churchill in an unusual mood when, on the report stage of the Finance Bill, the Chancellor in a low voice and appearing to be extremely self-conscious moved the clause to reduce the betting duty. The reason for this reduction was the desire somewhat to mitigate the temptation for evasion which undoubtedly was practised on a very large scale. He said the actual new loss to the revenue would be six to seven hundred thousand sterling. He was anxious to give the totalisator a good start in order that it might not impose an additional burden on those who were affected by it. The rate of duty on the totalisator has not yet been settled.

The clause was adopted by 199 votes to eleven.—Reuter's Special.

TRANS-PERSIAN RY.

PROPOSAL FOR CONNECTING LINE

time, Sir Robert Thomas asked whether in view of the fact that the Southern Section of the recently authorised Trans-Persian Railway would come within a short distance of the Iraq Frontier he would propose to the Persian Government it should build a short connecting line from the nearest point on the Persian railway to Basra. Mr. Amery replied in the negative in the present stage. The question would doubtless be considered when the Trans-Persian Railway was built.—Reuter.

TILDEN SENSATION

WILL HE BE PLAYED?

LONDON, July 23.

New York.—The announcement regarding Tilden caused surprise in the sporting circles where it had been confidently felt that he would be played in view of the request of the French Lawn Tennis Federation, to reinstate him. Collum has cabled the United States Association from London stating that he has replied to the French Lawn Tennis Federation saying that the charges against Tilden should stand. The treasurer of the United States Lawn Tennis Association has now cabled to Collum that "all concerned here endorse the sentiment that the charges against Tilden should stand and that he should not be reinstated in the team."—Reuter Special.

WINTERTON ON STRIKE SITUATION

FULL SUPPORT TO MADRAS GOVT. ASSURED

LONDON, July 23.

"In view of the importance of matter I ask for permission of the Speaker and indulgence of the House to give a lengthy reply" was the prelude to Lord Winterton's reply to the question regarding the Madras strike. He read a long telegram from the Government of India which detailed the genesis and progress of events showing that the situation was temporarily in hand, but that more men were required; and concluded by saying that the Government of India had informed the Government of Madras that they may count on their fullest support in all necessary measures.—Reuter.

EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA

DETENTION MERELY PREVENTIVE

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Earl Winterton said that the detentin of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha was essentially preventive and no period of detention had been fixed. Mr. Thurtle asked if it would terminate in the event of the Maharaja entering into an undertaking of good conduct or something of the kind. Lord Winterton thought that was better left to the ex-Maharaja of Nabha.—Reuter.

GREEK GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER

LONDON, July 23.

Athens.—M. Venizelos said that the General Election would be held in December.—Reuter.

REVISION OF EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS.

MOVE OF RY. COMPANIES

LONDON, July 23.

The Railway Union Executives considered in detail the companies' proposals for revision of the employment conditions, which include the withdrawal of the whole of the remaining war bonus, cancellation of the payment for night duty, Sunday duty and overtime, and temporary suspension of the guaranteed day week in return for the guaranteed week to embrace all time. The proposals will be discussed with companies to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE SUPPLY IN SIND

GOVT APPOINT INQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Government of Bombay have appointed a Committee consisting of the following official and non-official gentlemen to examine the question of the improvement of cattle supply in Sind:—

The Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction (Chairman), the Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, the Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind, Khan Bahadur Dil Murad Khan Khoso, Wadero Mahomed Akib Pali, and Rao Saheb Udharam Shevakram.

TERMS REFERENCE.

The terms of reference to the Committee are:—

(1) To examine the question of the sufficiency of cattle in Sind, with special reference to the changes in cultivation as a result of the construction of the Lloyd Barrage, (2) to consider the measures necessary to increase their number and to improve their quality, and (3) to make any other suggestions relevant to the subject.

Mr. H. G. Baluch, Assistant Professor of Dairying, Poona, has been appointed Secretary to the Committee which will hold a preliminary meeting at an early date to settle its course of procedure.

BROADCAST RECEIVER LICENSES.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has decided that a single Broadcast Receiver license issued to a licensee for use of wireless apparatus at a certain specified address will cover the use in the licensed premises of any number of wireless receiving sets by the Licensee or members of his family. A separate license is, however, required for a set used by the holder of a separate tenancy in the same premises, for example: the tenant of a flat or of rented apartments.

A Broadcast Receiver license issued to cover the use of a portable receiver available within a certain area covers the use of that receiver only; it will not cover the use of other wireless receivers whether portable or established at the residence in license.

Moscow.—The Supreme Council of National Economy has decided to participate in the International Oil Congress and Oil Exhibition which are to be held in the United States in September.—Reuter's Special.

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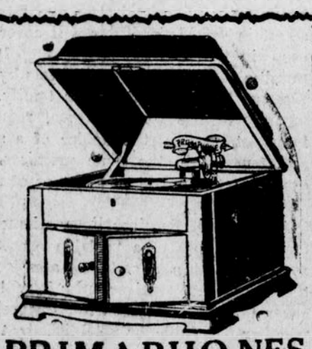

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"MAKING EDUCATION COSTLY"

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of common knowledge that the principals of the Government Schools and Colleges are the monarchs and their word is law. Until recently the principal of the Elphinstone College was effectively using this divine right of Kings. But now I am given to understand that in an informal address recently given by him, he has declared that the students should do what they like within the four corners of the College building. He did this only because he realised that the students organised as they are to-day are bound to break up this monarchy in the College.

Upto this time the Government schools were not organised at all. But the question of fees so vital to them made them organise. So also it is no wonder if the students of the Elphinstone High School held a meeting to protest against this unjust burden on them. Mr. Anklesaria, the Principal of the Elphinstone High School, is so much enraged at it. When he read it in the papers that he personally made an enquiry about the particulars of the meeting. At that time he advised them not to join this revolutionary agitation as their fees are not yet increased. This is certainly a novel idea of curing the disease instead of preventing it.

If Mr. Anklesaria is very keen about particulars of the meeting, I will be glad to help him in his difficulty to know it as I had the previlege of presiding over it. He can get my address at the "Bombay Chronicle" office.—Yours, etc.,

GOVIND M. LAD.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is, indeed, a matter of regret that our worthy Minister of Education should think it his sacred and loyal duty to increase the fees of Schools and Colleges and reduce Government grants on the pretence of reducing unemployment, inspite of his consciousness as to the financial condition of his fellow-countrymen. None can deny. I daresay, that ours are times of depression. People could hardly draw one-third of what they did some five to ten years back though of the same, nay rather better, qualifications and abilities. In such times as these, we would wish, for cheaper education which at present consumes a lot. The education of a student, say in the Matriculation class would at least cost Rs. 20 per month. This figure would not appear a big one to a great personage like our Educational Minister, but what about the middle class and poor families, who form a majority and many of whom have not one but three to four students per family to educate? Really for them the above figure IS a lot. I remember, some thirty years back, the education of a matriculation student hardly cost more than Rs. 5 per month, including the school fee viz. Re. 1-8. Moreover the standard of the education, instead of being higher (according to fees it ought to be four times much better), has deteriorated to a great extent; so much so that a former Matriculate is equal to a B. A. of the present day.

The cost of the present day-education, its quality and its selling price would make any soul feel the absurdity of the very talk of an increase in fees which are already crushing and unaffordable by a large majority of the population and which really require a decrease in them.

Perhaps this move may have been devised so as to increase the revenue of the Government, but I am quite sure that by this means the revenue will, on the contrary, decrease immensely, for, if this measure is put in force nearly half the students will bid their last "Salaam" to education and take up business and commercial lines. I am tempted to write this because I have seen many cases where students change their schools every now and then for a small difference of a rupee in the fees.

Looking to all these points and many others which would fill up pages after pages, I trust that all the Nationalist members of our Legislative Council and especially all those members, to whatsoever party they belong, for whose pockets the scissor-cut is intended, will do ther utmost to throw out this unpopular and mischievous measure.

Finally, I cannot but appreciate the huge propaganda which the students are carrying on against this measure and I wish them a brilliant success unto the last.—yours, etc.,

RAJNIKANT ERRUNZA.

Calcutta, July 23.—In the by-election caused by the death of Rai Bahadur Naliminath Seth for the West Bengal Non-Muhamadan constituency of the Council of State, Mr. Ramprasad Mukherjee, Swarajist, son of the late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, secured 423 votes. His rival Rai Bahadur Jogendrachandra Ghosh, son of the late Sir Chandramadab Ghosh secured 122 votes. Seventeen votes were rejected.—A. P.

SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES

REPORT OF "BEL-AIR" INSTITUTION AT PANCHGANI

The following are extracts from the fifteenth year (1927) Deport of the Billimoria "Bel-air" Sanatorium, Panchgani.

With the termination of the year the Sanatorium completes its fifteenth year of existence. Started in 1912, with accommodation for ten patients, the highest number treated during a month in this year was 56, the highest figure in all these years.

THE WAI ANNEXE.

The first time the Wai Building built from the gift of the Trustees of the late Sir Ratanji Tata was used this year. Ten of the patients who were not able to bear the monsoon at Panchgani were shifted down.

It is desirable that the Wai Annexe be permanently equipped with its own furniture, etc. instead of shifting it up and down to Panchgani and Wai to avoid the inconvenience and expenditure of shifting the same from Panchgani every year.

AMUSEMENTS FOR PATIENTS.

Patients were often taken out to picnics to Mahableshwar, Wai, etc. and frequent tea parties and gatherings were held, as also a "Jashan Ceremony" on opening the "Mohedji Block" from the sum of Rs. 8,000/- given by Mrs. Mohedji in memory of her husband who got back his health by a stay at Panchgani when suffering from Tuberculosis. Besides this gatherings and various amusements are held on festive days.

MEDICAL REPORT.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 113;82 being new admissions against 52 admitted in 1926. Out of these 39 were discharged as quescent and arrested cases, 12 cases proved failures, 5 dying in the Sanatorium, 1 died after operation and 7 left the Sanatorium, within a month or so. At the end of the year there were 49 patients under treatment, 43 of these are making a very good and satisfactory progress and 4 are not showing any improvemnt while two have been admitted only during the last 10 days.

It is necessary to mention here that even far advanced cases were admitted during the year without restriction, even the most advanced and hopeless cases were admitted. In fact majority of the cases are so to say hospital cases and not for treatment in a "Sanatorium" according to the principles in the European and American Sanatoriums. But unfortunately our patients very often won't take the advice when they show early signs perhaps also from monetary stand-point too.

ENCOURAGING RESULTS.

Some of these far advanced cases have given very encouraging results with the new lines of treatment adopted in this institution and thus many advanced cases with temperatures of 103 and more are admitted hoping to do good even to few of such hopeless cases not caring at all to show good percentage of curse only but aiming and keeping in view to do as much good as possible to such cases.

Out of the 113 patients treated, only 40 were paying the standard fees of the Sanatorium, 68 were on reduced fees (almost half the fees) and five were treated absolutely free.

UNIFORM TREATMENT FOR ALL.

In spite of this difference in the scale of fees, all were treated uniformly on the same lines, regarding diet, medical treatment, injections, ultra-violet, x'rays, etc. In fact, even amongst themselves they can never know who were free and on reduced rates unless given out by themselves. And unfortunately some of the patients, even though quite well off, in one case a millionaire, seeing others at reduced rates, never felt shy of asking for reductions. All attempts are made to find out as far as possible the real deserving ones and help them.

The Parsi Charity Organisation Society supported 28 patients during the year. Of these ten were discharged as quiescent or arrested, six were failures, two sisters left the day after admission, 9 are under treatment at present of whom 8 are making a steady good progress. The average gain in weight of the cases sent by this organisation was 27 lbs.

Of the 113 cases, there were:—Zorastrians 41, Hindus 32, Mahomedans 20, Christians 19, Japanese 1.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S TOUR

TO VISIT BENGAL AND BURMA

BOMBAY, July 23.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, will leave Bombay on Thursday, the 26th July, by the Nagpur Mail from Victoria Station for Calcutta, arriving there on Saturday the 28th. He will spend the day in Calcutta where he will be the guest of Seth Jivanlal Motichand, 8 Pretoria Street, and embark next morning, Sunday the 31st July, for Rangoon to visit the Burma Legislative Council. In Rangoon he will put up at Dr. Mehta's bungalow, 8 Pagoda Road.

Mr. Patel will leave Rangoon again on the 11th August for Calcutta and proposes to visit Nagpur for the Legislative Council there on the 15th August. It is probable that Mr. Patel might also pay a visit to the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council at Ranchi before going to Simla by about the 24th August.—A. P.

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AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

The following questionnaire is issued by the Age of Consent Committee:—

(Note:—The queries below may be answered wholly or in part according to the sphere of experience of each person answering. Persons willing to answer should send their written replies so as to reach the Secretary, Age of Consent Committee, Simla, by the 15th August at the latest).

1. Is there any dissatisfaction with the state of the law as to the Age of Consent as contained in Sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code?

2. What are the circumstances which in your opinion justify—

(a) retaining the law of the Age of Consent as it is, or (b) making an advance on the present law.

3. Are crimes of seduction or rape frequent in your part of the country? Has the amendment of the law made in 1925 raising the age of consent to 14 years succeeded in preventing or reducing cases of rape outside the marital state, or the improper seduction of girls for immoral purposes? If not, what measures would you propose to make the law effective?

4. Has the amendment of 1925 raising the age of consent within the marital state to 13 years been effective in protecting married girls against cohabitation with husbands within the prescribed age limit—(a) by postponing the consummation of marriage, (b) by stimulating public opinion in that direction, or (c) by putting off marriage beyond 13.

If not, what steps would you propose to make it effective?

5. What is the usual age at which girls attain puberty in your part of the country? Does this differ in different castes, communities or classes of society?

6. Is cohabitation common in your part of the country among any class or classes of people—(a) before puberty, (b) soon after puberty, (c) before the girl completes 13 years. Do any of these cases come to court?

7. Do you attribute the practice of the early consummation of marriage before or at puberty, wherever it exists, to religious injunction? If so, what is the authority for and nature of that injunction, and does that authority prescribe any, and what penalty for its breach?

8. Is 'Gaona' or 'Garbhadan' ceremony usually performed in your part of the country? If so, does it coincide with or is it anterior to the consummation of marriage. Is it performed generally after the attainment of puberty and how soon after it?

9. Do you consider that the attainment of puberty is a sufficient indication of physical maturity to justify consummation of marriage? If not, at what age and how long after puberty may a girl's physical development be considered to be enough to justify such consummation without injury to her own health and that of her progeny?

10. At what age would a girl in India be competent to give an intelligent consent to cohabitation with a due realization of consequences?

11. During your experience, professional or otherwise, have you come across cases in which cohabitation before puberty, or after puberty but before full physical development of a girl resulted in injury to her health or body or prejudicially affected her progeny? If any, give details of age and injury sustained?

12. Do you consider early consummation and early maternity responsible for high maternal and infantile mortality, or for any other results vitally affecting the intellectual or physical progress of the people?

13. Has there been any further development of public opinion in your part of the country in favour of an extension of the age of consent in marital and extra marital cases since the amendment of the law in 1925? If so, is it general or confined only to certain classes?

14. Do women in your part of the country favour early consummation of marriage for their children?

15. Have any difficulties been experienced in determining the age of girls in connection with offences under sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code? What measures would you suggest to remove or minimise these difficulties?

16. Would the difficulty or margin of error in determining the age be materially reduced or minimised if the age of consent is raised to 14 years or above?

17. Would you separate extra marital and marital offences into different offences If so, what is the nature and amount of maximum punishment you would prescribe for offences of each class?

18. Would you make a difference in the procedure of trials for offences within and without the marital state and if so, what would you suggest in each case?

19. Would you suggest any safeguards beyond those existing at present against collusion to protest the offender or against improper prosecution or extortion?

20. Do you consider that penal legislation fixing a higher age of consent for marital cases is likely to be more effective than legislation fixing the minimum age of marriage? Which of the two alternatives would be in consonance with public opinion in your part of the country?

21. Would you prefer to rely on the strengthening of the penal law to secure the object in view or on the progress of social reform by means of education and social propaganda?

EXTRACTS FROM INDIAN PENAL CODE.

(Note:—The bracketted portions are to be omitted from and those in quotations are to be added to the original as per Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill).

Section 375. Rape:—A man is said to commit "rape" who, except in the case hereinafter excepted, has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the five following descriptions:—

First.—Against her will. Secondly—Without her consent. Thirdly—With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death, or of hurt. Fourthly.—With her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is, or believes herself to be, lawfully married. Fifthly.—With or without her consent, when she is under (fourteen) "sixteen" years of age.

Explanation.—Penetration is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to the offence of rape.

Exception.—Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under thirteen years of age, is not rape.

Section 376.—Punishment for rape.—Whoever commits rape shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine (unless the woman raped is his own wife and is not under twelve years of age, in which case he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both).

"376-A. Whoever has sexual intercourse with his own wife, the wife not being under thirteen years of age and being under fourteen years of age, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both."

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WITH TAGORE IN THE EAST

REBUKING THE WAR FEVER

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes in the "Manchester Guardian in Mail week.

Twice over it has been my lot to accompany the poet Rabindranath Tagore to the Far East. Since the story of those visits has never, I believe, reached Europe at first hand, I should like to tell it briefly. Often he has been mistaken for a mystical dreamer, with no touch upon the realities of common life. It is true he is a poet and a dreamer. But only a brave and wise man could have done the things he did in the Far East, in the cause of international peace, which I witnessed with my own eyes.

IN JAPAN.

He came to Japan, at the height of the war fever, in 1916. The revulsion of his own thoughts, which produced his outspoken book called "Nationalism," was due to two causes:

(1) He saw all the grace and beauty of Japan being sacrificed to the militant spirit abroad, and he prophesied against it. The leading newspapers, in return, warned the public that his philosophy of non-violence was dangerous; that India herself had become a subject people on this account. Tagore, they said, was the poet of a defeated nation. He wrote at this juncture one of his noblest poems, called "The Song of the Def ated." It begins;

My Master bids me sit by the wayside,
And sing the Song of the Defeated.

It tells how God is waiting to welcome as His bride, not the proud, successful nation, which boasts of its wealth and power, but the defeated people, whom the world passes by in disdain. The sentiment is akin to the words of the Magnificat:

He hath put down the mighty from their seat,
And hath exalted the humble and meet.

(2) He went one day to visit some infants' schools. Though I accompanied him I did not notice anything out of the way. But Tagore came back full of brooding thoughts. He had watched the tiny children dressed in military uniforms, and had marked in the schoolrooms the blood-stained trophies of war. All this could not be obliterated from his mind. It added much to his determination to condemn, in passionate terms, the internecine madness which arrogant nationalism had produced.

The Japanese people did not at all lose their respect for him on account of his outspoken words. Rather they admired his courage and sincerity of purpose. On his later visit the whole nation received him with gratitude as a true prophet. For he came at a time of disaster, soon after the earthquake, when the Anti-Asiatic Immigration Law of America had deeply humiliated Japan. Tagore was publicly thanked by the Elder Statesmen for the counsel of dignity, courtesy, and quietness which he gave on that occasion. Thus my own impression is that Tagore has been able to win his way to the inner heart of Japan, and that his own nature has responded to the singular earnestness of the Japanese people, whom he has learnt to love.

IN CHINA.

In China his visit was at first misinterpreted by one important section of the students. It was not unlike his earlier experience of the newspaper press of Japan. The advanced Chinese students warned the young intellectuals of China to be realists and not to be carried away by the poet's fanciful dreams. Many of them had thrown aside all belief in God, as antiquated and out of fashion. They believed in armed force, as the only successful weapon in the modern world. China must arm herself to the teeth and be brutally strong in war. This was their creed.

It was of deep interest to me personally to which how the old sage, with his earnest face and gentle, fearless demeanour, won th m over. He brought out of the storehouse of his own memory a propound text from the Upanishads:

By unrighteousness men prosper for a time;
By unrighteousness men gain their desires;
But they perish at the root.

There is a Psalm of David where it is written:

I have seen the unrighteous flourish like a green bay tree.
I went by, and lo! he yas gone;

And the place thereof knew him no more. The sentiment is the same. He pointed out that the deepest root of Chinese and Indian social life, which had kept both countries flourishing century after century, had been their moral ideal. If this tap-root were once cut, then India and China would perish, in the same way as Babylon and Tyre. The fact that these young intellectuals have asked Mahatma Gandhi to come over, in succession to Tagore, shows that the poet's message has truly carried weight. For everyone in the East knows perfectly that on this central issue Tagore and Gandhi speak with the same voice out the heart of India.

IN THE WEST.

Two years ago the Indian poet was almost betrayed into a false position, with regard to his cherished ideals, owing to his sympathy with the Italian people and his ignorance of modern European politics. But he retriev d himself by an important letter, published in the "Manchester Guardian," wherein he declared his unalterable conviction on the side of human freedom and non-violence.

Rabindranath Tagore's visit to England should do much for the cause of international friendship. His affection for England is well known.

But he sadly realises that estrangement between England and India is growing wider. The educated classes in his own country are sore at the contemptuous tone of Miss Mayo's book, which is pitiless in its harsh condemnation. The kindly reception that will be given in England to the poet, in his precariuos health and infirmity of increasing old age, may do something to remove the rankling bitterness of mind that Young India feels today.

"TIME WASTED AT UNIVERSITIES"

MR J, D, ROCKEFELLER'S "BOMBSHELL"

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jun., who is now one of the richest, if not the richest, man in the world, has thrown a bomb-shell into the ranks of the American educationists by declaring that for many men a University education is merely wasted time.

The multi-millionaire, business man and philanthropist, who himself graduated from the United States Brown University in 1897, madt his statement in a striking speech to students about to graduate from Fisk University, Tennessee. "Every one, obviously, should make a living, and education should properly help to that end," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"The chief end of existence, however, is not to make a living, but a life, and, if that be so, may it not be true that the purpose of education is to fit the individual to live and lead a useful and well-rounded life in the environment in which he finds himself?

RUSH TO THE COLLEGES.

"There has been a great rush of youths and girls to the colleges and universities since the war, and I do not doubt that many of these have derived benefit from the opportunities there afforded. I cannot but think, on the other hand, that it would have been far better for many others had they remained at home, and taken up some task for which they were fitted, and 'got into their stride' earlier in life.

"Spending so many years in school or college does not, after all, necessarily mean one had acquired an education.

"One may, on the contrary, during that period, simply have formed habits of indolence, acquired an unwarranted sense of superiority, or have become dissatisfied with the circumstances and environment in which one's lot is cast, and in which one it fitted by natural endowment to live."

FOREIGN TITLES IN CANADA.

OBJECTION TO CONFERMENT

Baron Devitrolles, the French Minister to Canada, made a formal investiture recently in Ottawa of Mr. Justice Rinfret, of the Supreme Court, as a Knight of the Legion of Honour of France.

The event, following close in the wake of similar honours for two distinguished citizen of Queb c, leads the "Ottawa Journal" to complain that "these honours may be accepted by Canadians with the approval of the Canadian Government, but Canadians who have distinguished themselves in statesmanship or in other avenues cannot receive the British honour of knighthood from the King."

C. H. Cahan has on the order paper of Parliament a motion to reopen the question of conferring titles in Canada by having a special committee to investigate. But so little progress has been made by the campaign for restoration that the motion is not likely to be pressed this session. It is hoped that by next year the atmosphere may be more sympathetic and that Parliament may devote a day to a full-dress debate.

The campaign for restoration seems to have its base in certain section of Quebec and Ontario, and has been successful in securing substantial newspaper co-operation. Several distinguished personages are said to be in the habit of expressing themselves strongly on the subject. But, generally speaking, the West, rural and working-class Canada, and those who are democratically minded are definitely and unchangeably opposed.

Acceptance of foreign titles by Canadians may create a complication that may require straightening out. Authorities are divided as to whether the Canadian Government and Parliament can restrain Canadians from accepting foreign honours. In the case of domestic honours his Majesty is merely following the wishes expressed by the Canadian Parliament. But if foreign titles continue to multiply while British titles continue to disappear and di an anomalous situation will be created.

VERNACULARS & THE 'TIMES,

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is rather enigmatic to understand why the "Times" should bitterly criticise the attempts of the vernacularists ever and anon. Whenever they try to go a step further in progress of their vernaculars, the "Times" is ever ready with its usual weapon of mimicry and satire to attack.

During the sessions of the recent Sharadopasak Sammelan at Poona, some vernacularists discussed the feasibility of vernaculars marching on a little in direction of the University curriculum. At once "Hystericus" rushed on to bawl out—"Vernaculars run mad!"

Again in the issue of the 13th July there appeared in the "Times of India" an article under caption "Languages and Culture", in which the writer tries to refute Mahatmaji's arguments.

Mahatmaji said: "In my opinion, whatever reaction for the better the persons named in the extracts had upon the people at large was due to the extent they retained their Eastern culture in spite of the adverse influence of the Western."

Now the writer in the "Times" challenges: "Let him say, let the world say, if his (Gandhiji's) ideas on untouchability, illogical and half-hearted though they be, based as they are on the four caste postulates, are derived entirely or even in part from Eastern culture; if his bold throwing overboard of Shastras in order to justify his heresy is illustrative of his boasted retention of Eastern culture, if his eating and drinking with untouchables Mlenchhas are really believed by his esteemed friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to be compatible with true Hindu culture."

I take up the gauntlet and say: "Yes. The ideas of shaking hands with the untouchables are derived from Eastern culture. Does the writer in the "Times" know of any religious mission sent in India in those days to infuse in the magnanimous mind of illustrious Eknath the idea of eating and drinking with untouchables?—and also the idea of serving food to the untouchables even before the Brahmans on the day of Pitrishraddha—the days on which preference in serving food is ritually given to Brahmins. Was there any pulpit preacher arrived from England or America to parade the much-made-of Western culture? Was there any Padree come from Europe to advise that Brahman to take food with Sambhaji, while on their way to Deccan after they had effected their escape in cognito from Agra?

Where is the necessity of chiming a hymn of democracy when the ruler rules for, and with the consent of the people? As long as he does not turn despot he is as good as modern President. The writer mentions in his article "Ramraj." May I ask him what he knows of Ramraj and Ramayana? Has he ever read Ramayana and Mahabharata? When Dasharatha made preparations for the "Yauvarajyabhisheka" of Rama, was not a common consent accorded to it by the public? And what did Rama do? It was Rama's own word that he calmed the enraged people who had mustered so strong to assert their right of questioning the king's wrong policy and the sudden change in what was already settled to be.

There was a time—short thought it be, in the long history of a nation, when India was being westernized in the use of languages. It was a time when not only languages, but many more things were done in imitation of the West. No heed was taken whether it was advisable or otherwise. But now it has become a thing of the past. Now we can see how far certain things will be adaptible and useful to our circumstances. Blind imitation is gone; and vernaculars will not suffer any more to be crushed under the domination of a foreign tongue. Eastern languages will always be proud for what they have exchanged with the Western languages and will also continue to keep the same relation in dealing with them. And before long a day will come when the "Times" will be surprised to see that the vernaculars—before being fully westernised, will be the media of instruction in India.

As regards the capacity of different vernaculars I shall write afterwards.—Yours, etc.,

V. K. N.

Savantwadi, July 20.

RUSSIA'S POSITION STRENGTHENED

TURKEY-AFGHANISTAN-PERSIA-RUSSIA

The following appears in "As-Siyasat" of Cairo on the authority of a message from Moscow, dated June 20:—

The local journal "the Isvestia" states that the covenants made between Russia, Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan serve as the opening of a new era, saying that these Pacts are a strong weapon which will strengthen Russia politically and economically, against every foreign inroad.—"Muslim Outlook."

NAHAS PASHA INTERVIEWED

PRESENT PRIME MINISTER "A TOOL OF FOREIGNERS"

The Editor of the "Alahram" interviewed Mustafa Nahas Pasha, the ex-Prime Minister and the leader of Zaghlol Party. The following conversation took place:—

Q:—Have you seen Mohamed Mohmud Pasha's views in "Alahram"? Will you like to say anything about that?

A:—I was surprised to see those views. He talks of constitution so much although the first act of his Cabinet is a blow to the constitution of the country.

Q:—What does Your Excellency mean by this?

Q:—I mean he began his rule just as Zewer Pasha did in 1924 by suspending the work of the Parliament for a month. This is all the more objectionable since the Parliament was to decide the question of budget and other important matters. He had the courage to do this act while he had not the courage to face the representatives of the nation in the Parliament. This clearly shows that the Prime Minister had no faith in the Parliament of the nation. He is a tool of the foreigners and depends on their support. He did not dissolve Parliament except for the sinister purpose of dealing a blow to the life of the nation. I wonder how the Egyptians will receive all this.

Q:—The Prime Minister also said that he had invited the Wafdists to help in the formation of the Cabinet but you refused. What are Your Excellency's views about this?

DESTROYING THE CONSTITUTION.

A:—We made a great sacrifice for the sake of unity but in the light of the results it can be said that there cannot be unity with every party without ending the political life of the nation. They destroy the constitution of the country and they hinder the solution of the national problem; in this there can be no compromise and no co-operation with them.

Q:—Will the dissolution of the Parliament delay the solution of the national problems?

A:—The circumstances lead to such a conclusion. Mohamed Mohmud Pasha says that he wants that the atmosphere may become cool and for that purpose he did not like the Parliament to meet for a month but this is a weak argument. The members of Parliament are not men of such weak minds that they will be carried away by any sensation.

He wanted four Wafd members in the Cabinet; he sent a messenger for that purpose to me and also approached some other prominent Wafdists separately but naturally his offer was refused by all.

Q:—Why did you refuse the offer?

A:—Because he does not depend on the support of the national Parliament but that is the basic principle on which we stand.

COALITION UNWORKABLE IN EGYPT.

The new Prime Minister Mohmad Mahmud Pasha interviewed by a press representative said that his first thought on being invited to form a Cabinet was that of coalition. He accordingly invited the Wafdists to help in the formation of the Cabinet but Mustafa Nahas Pasha refused the offer. It was regarded that the coalition was unworkable.

WOMEN'S CONGRESS IN BEIRUT.

A Congress of women was held in Beirut attended by representatives of every city of Syria when resolutions demanding women's rights were passed. The age recommended for marriage was 20 years for men and 17 years for girls. It was also recommended that the man and girl should be given an opportunity of understanding each other. A resolution was also passed disapproving one sided divorces without the consent of wife. Second marriage was condemned except in special cases where the need for a second wife be clearly proved

INDIAN PROFESSOR HONOURED.

Jamiatul Rabetatul Sharkia of Egypt invited the Indian professor Mr. Abdul Haque of Usmania University, Hyderabad Deccan to tea where there was exchange of views on important questions of arts and literature.

WAR BETWEEN PETROL AND PULPIT

NO NEED TO BE SCARED ABOUT

Mr. Lloyd George made a startling statement the other day when he said, "Petrol has declared war on the pulpit, and for the moment it is winning."

Two questions arise. Is it true? If it is true, is it a pity it is true? Why should petrol, a spirit used to propel a motor-car, have any enmity towards preaching, which should be animated by a spirit propelling erring man towards righteousness? Why cannot petrol and pulpit work together? Asks Sir Edward Parry in "Mail Week."

I know one church close to my doors which has quite a small fleet of motor-cars parking round about it on a Sunday morning.

SERMONS IN STONES.

If you can assure a congregation that they will be refreshed by "the gracious dew of pulpit eloquence" petrol will bring them to fill your church. But if not, you cannot blame the car-owner who drives out into the country to seek for books in the running brooks and sermons in stones. For it is probably healthier to absorb fresh air and keep awake on a Sunday morning rather than synthetic sermons and bad air that lead to uneasy slumber.

I am by no means sure that the pulpit is played out. I believe if you have the preacher you can fill your church, just as you can fill your theatre if you have a play. Mr. Lloyd George in a pulpit would fill a cathedral, and I am not sure that I could not fill a little tin conventicle of some sort myself if I were allowed to preach about the gospel and the law.

But a great preacher must be born, and he must find his destiny in his youth. You remember Mr. Dishart, the minister of Thrums: "Twenty were his years when he came to Thrums, and on the very first Sabbath he knocked a board out of the pulpit. . . . . The congregation, trembling with exhilaration, probed his meaning. . . The call was unanimous."

TOO MUCH DOGMA.

A preacher with faith, energy, and emotions will always find an audience. But it must be preaching, it must be eloquent oratory, not the supine, slothful repetition of a written essay.

No one goes to hear a sermon—or a political oration for that matter—to learn the truth, but rather to hear eloquent periods satisfying him of the beauty and good sense of the things he already cherishes and approves.

I have long fallen to the true faith that in oratory the main thing is to take care of the sound, and the sense will take care of itself. That is why preaching should always be extempore. But extempore prayer, on the other hand, often leads its exponents into pitfalls, as when a minister, gravelled for lack of matter, startled his congregation by saying, "And now, O Lord, I will relate unto Thee an anecdote."

And this is certain about preaching today, that there is no large audience for the orator who dwells too continuously on the dogmas that prevent the different organised religions from living in charity with each other. The object of preaching is to remind mankind of their duty, and to deliver a message of help and hope and consolation to those in perplexity.

The contemporary of Bunyan who entitled his book of sermons "Friendly Shoves to Heavy-Sterned Christians" was not without a true instinct for the main objective of pulpit oratory.

LESS HYPOCRISY.

Another reason why congregations have deserted the churches for the open road is that a generation ago listening to sermons was compulsory. Church was a social party, like a garden party or an "at home." It was the right thing to be seen there. The Church of England was the Church of the gentry. That kind of hypocrisy has gone for ever, but its departure has hit the finances of churchdom and chapeldom and depleted their edifices of considerable numbers who used to put in a formal appearance.

And a further cause that drives the ordinary citizen from church is the zealotry of priests who have forgotten the message of the Master in their worldly delight in mystic and mythical symbols and ceremonies which are indigestible food for simple minds.

The bulk of our people regard the gospel mainly as sailing orders and rules for right action in piloting their course through the shoals and currents of a sea of troubles. There was truth in Carlyle's saying that the working classes cared as little for the dogmas of Christianity as the upper classes cared for the practice of it.

WARFARE OF PRIESTS.

The discussions about prayer books are left in the hands of the well-to-do priests and Levites who live to hurl epithets at each other. But these theological scraps fill no aisles or naves or offertory boxes, nor do they promote faith, hope, or charity.

The warfare of priests is as barren of profit to humanity as the warfare of lawyers and warriors, and the congregations have to pay the costs when the fighting is over.

I confess I see no real rivalry between petrol and the pulpit, and I should not worry if I did. They are both human institutions, and neither of them is in the least essential to righteousness. The past history of pulpits is not reassuring. Pulpits seem to have fostered much priestly acrimony, and pandered to several generations of middle-class Pharisees.

Petrol at the moment seems responsible for unrestrained outbursts of speed and selfishness, resulting in unnecessary damage to life and limb. But there is no reason why pulpit and petrol should not work together for the good of mankind.

REVIVAL HOPES.

The message of the Master was not preached from a pulpit, because the orthodox church of the day did not want to hear it. It was preached in the open air. So that if all the pulpits in the churches of England, Ireland, and America disappeared, like those of the ancient churches in Galatia, Macedonia, and Judea we should still be able to listen to the Gospel.

That is really the truly important matter, and here Mr. Lloyd George is as optimistic as I am about the revival of interest in the Gospel Message which he believes is at hand. If that be so, there will be great audiences for the preacher of tomorrow, but he must be a man ready and able

"to preach to all men everywhere
The Gospel of the Golden Vule,
The New Commandment given to men,
Thinking the deed and not the creed
Would help us in our utmost need."

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